The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
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VOL. II NO. 22 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 26. 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1914.				
31st. January	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	.....
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	.....
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	.....
7th. March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	.....
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	.....
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia...	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	.....
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	.....
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	.....
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	.....
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	.....
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	.....
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
0th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	.....

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7 000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

per	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Rangoon Maru	T. Date	4936	18th. Jan.	29th. Jan.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen.	6163	28th. ,,	8th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	10th. Feb.	22nd. ,,
Inaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	19th. ,,	2nd. Mar.
Tottori Maru	A. E. Moses.	5916	26th. ,,	10th. ,,
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	11th. Mar.	23rd. ,,
Colombo Maru	N. Kawashima.	4709	18th. ,,	30th. ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
DIAMOND JUBILEE
WASHING COMPANY.

Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

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2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Milles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July.
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marseilles	8800	10th Sep.	26th Sep.	11th. Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep	6th. Oct.	21st Oct.
†City of Paris	9282	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	3th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	Nov
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th N
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th D
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th D
†City of Marseilles.	8800	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	Jan.'15

* Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
‡ Calling Karachi direct.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class. Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen	(Dalney)	London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien (Mukden)
Hongkong		Nagasaki
Honolulu		Newchwang
Kobe		New York
Osaka		
Pekin		
Ryojun	(Port Arthur)	
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau.		

Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

RITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 26th Jan. 11 a.m. †P. D & C. M.
KOLA, 1205, Th. 29th 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 30th Jan. *6 a.m. Direct.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "KOLA" 1,205 tons; on Thursday, the 29th January, calling at Muscat, Buchire and Mahomerah

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANKURA," 3159 tons, on Thursday, the 29th January calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi Pasin, Chabar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PENTAKOTA ...	3418	Thursday, 5th Feb.
*PALAMCOTTA ...	3413	,, 19th ,,
†PURNEA	3306	,, 5th March.
*PUNDUA	3305	Thursday, 91th Mar.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

26th January, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA ...	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

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ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

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Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Anmedabad.

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Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS EXCEED.....£19,031,22
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,550

FIRE, LIFE,
MARINE, PROFITS
AND
MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

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Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hammam St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

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AND GREASES.
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BEAUTIFUL PIANOS.

We have no hesitation in implying that the most BEAUTIFUL qualities calculated to affect the sense in the highest degree are embodied in the Pianos we offer, and they deserve to the fullest the distinction which the word BEAUTIFUL discloses in its most intense feeling.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer will help to create that rhythmical link so necessary between the art of music and the heart.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer are the pianos of culture and refinement.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer are the pianos best suited to Musical education.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer are the pianos sought and found necessary to the inmost life of high-thinking musicians.

We offer and are agents for the sale of the BEAUTIFUL PIANOS manufactured by

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS.
"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offerings of my spirit to the divine Apollo."—BEETHOVEN.

BLUTHNER.
"Are the sweetest toned Pianos in the World."—DR. OSCAR PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte."

SCHIEDMAYER.
"It gives me the greatest pleasure to play on it."—SIR EDWARD ELGAR, Mus. Doc.

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Like all the instruments of the excellent house of Steinweg Nachf, has afforded me the greatest pleasure."—JOHAN BRAHMS.

RICHD. LIPP.
"The even and smooth flowing liquid Lipp Piano." "The best Upright Piano in the World."—T. HAIG, Mus. B.

Our new catalogue explaining our Easy Payment System will be mailed free on application to prospective purchasers.

MARCKS & CO. LTD, BOMBAY & POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

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Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

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HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.
LIMITED.
FIRE LIFE

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

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Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

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	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

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BAZAAR and PROVISIONS supplied regularly at advantageous prices. Up-country enquiries and orders promptly attended to. PASCALI and Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay. 1259

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APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of HEAD MISTRESS of the Girls' Brand of the Lawrence Memorial School.

Applicants must be fully qualified to teach in and to manage a High School in all its departments.

The Girls' Branch consists of 165 girls as boarders, with a staff of 14.

Salary Rs. 175-5-200 per mensem with free quarters and board, or an allowance in lieu thereof.

Applications, with copies of testimonials and names of referees, should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Lovedale, Nilgiri Hills.

CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE (Honours), requires pupils for the Matriculation and Cambridge Locals. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 510, "Bombay Chronicle."

INVITED Financial partner or loan advance in an ESTABLISHED PAYING CONCERN, with sound guarantee and esured profits. Apply to Box No. 244, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1375

THERE sub-Overseers on Rs. 50 to 100 for charge of timber creosoting works, Hardwar, Kathgodam, Tanakpur, Experience of large works essential. Apply to F. F. R. CHANNER, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Kumaon Circle, Naini Tal.

WANTED—A Matron for the Dufferin Hospital, Quetta.—Apply with testimonials, stating terms, to The MEDICAL OFFICER CHARGE.

WANTED—A good MESS COOK, willing to proceed to Meerut. For particulars etc., apply MESS PRESIDENT, 107th. Pioneers, Jhansi.

WANTED.—A qualified Veterinary Assistant for Veterinary Hospital.—Apply with copies of testimonials to THE ADJUTANT, Nahan.

WANTED.— A pair of Prismatic Binoculars in first class order. Approval. Particulars and price to—

MAJOR WALTER,
Lyndhurst, Dehra Dun.

WANTED—A competent and qualified European or Eurasian Nurse for a Hospital. Salary Rs. 40 to Rs. 50. Boarding-lodging free, with prospects of increase.—Apply J. H. PASTAKIA, 23, Queens Garden, Poona.

WANTED—A retired graduate as Head Master on Rs. 40-2-50 p.m. and a qualified retired Pandit on Rs. 15-2-20 p.m. for the Shri Sumer Mali School, Jodhpur.—Apply to REVENUE MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

WANTED—A Motor Cycle Side-car in serviceable condition, preferably wicker, high sided.

S. PEARSON,
Assistant Engineer,
Orai, U. P.

WANTED from March 1st a trained and fully qualified Assistant Master (Catholic) for St. Joseph's College. Naini Tal. Salary Rs. 140-10-300, with free board and residence, or higher initial salary according to experience.—Applicants should send copies only of certificates and testimonials to the PRINCIPAL.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. Your need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Dairy Farming
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Business Training.	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
11, Hummum Street,, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED

WANTED—Photographic Printer (P. O. P.) BAKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 1338

WANTED a NURSE for a Sanatorium, permanent post. Apply Dr. NALASETH, Queen's Garden, Poona.

WANTED.—For Gokuldas Tejpal High School Gujarati UNDERGRADUATE as TEACHER and cricket coach. Combined salary 35—42. 1366

WANTED for School Thana male or female TRAINED TEACHER knowing Kindergarten, direct method—Salary Rs. 45—50. Apply Box No. 243, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1374

WANTED.—A Lady Assistant Surgeon for the female side of the Civil Hospital, Rawalpindi, a post new vacant.—For particulars apply to CIVIL SURGEON, Rawalpindi, Punjab.

WANTED HEAD MOCHI and Head Mistri for workshops 7th Lancers. Pay according to qualifications.—Apply QUARTERMASTER, 7th Lancers, Ferozepore.

WANTED.—An ENERGETIC and EDUCATED young man well versed in clearing business. Good pay to a thoroughly experienced man. Apply to Box No. 242, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1370

WANTED four CLERKS with knowledge of Accounts and Office experience. Also one experienced TYPIST. Apply stating qualifications with copies of certificates, to

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE,
High Court, Bombay.

WANTED by March 1st 1914—Two Resident Teachers, fully qualified and trained. One with kindergarten training and one qualified to teach up to the 7th Standard.

Full particulars on application to the CHAPLAIN.

Grammar School Quetta.

WANTED, for the Wheeler Club, Ltd., a PAID SECRETARY, previous experience necessary and a good knowledge of Accounts (double entry system) essential. Bachelor preferred. Salary Rs. 300 in addition to free Board and Residence for self. Application to be made to.

CHAIRMAN OF CLUB COMMITTEE,
Wheeler Club, Ltd., Meerut.

Meerut, 20th January, 1914.

WANTED.—Two bachelors to join Chummery at Colaba during March and April. Splendid accommodation, Electric Lights and Fans and up to date sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 512, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED BAND MASTER with working knowledge of Hindustani salary according to qualifications. Application with all testimonials should be addressed to

BAND PRESIDENT,
30th Punjabis, Nasirabad, Rajputana.

WANTED—A Band-Master for the Band 11th Rajputs. Must be a fully qualified and accomplished musician. Only pure Europeans, need apply.—Further particulars to be obtained from the BAND PRESIDENT, 11th Rajputs, Dinapore (Cantt.), to whom copies of testimonials should be submitted.

WANTED—Qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for temporary service in Kashmir. Salary Rs. 70 p. m. Age under 40. Joining expenses to destination admissible under State Rules will be paid. Please apply at once with full particulars to:—

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
Srinagar, Kashmir.
6 Cylinder,
Clement-Bayard.

WANTED A URDU Zenana Governess for the town of Dacca, on a salary of Rs. 50 plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 30 a month. She can live in a X'tian mess free of rent, or maken her own arrangement. The post is experimental for one year. It is likely to be permanently sanctioned.

The applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned.

M. E. A. GARRETT,
Inspectress of Schools,
Dacca Circle.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent Painter Chargeman for the Carriage and Wagon Shops, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Alambagh, Lucknow. Applicants must have served in a Railway Workshop, understand carriage painting and the mixing of paints, must be able to control Indian staff. Only steady, respectable men need apply. Starting salary Rs. 175 per mensem. Apply to—

T. GREGSON,
Loco. & Carriage Superintendent.
Oudh & Rohilkhand Railway.

Lucknow, Dated 19th January, 1914.

WANTED.—Respectable and influential gentlemen as AGENTS for the Sun Life Assurance Co., of Canda in Punjab, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Sindh and Beloochistan on Commission. Liberal terms to deserving men. Paid Agents may be appointed on giving monthly guarantee. Apply to:—

The CHIEF AGENT,
Sun Life of Canada,
Chamberlain Road, LAHORE. 1345

WANTED.—Immediately for the Government Press of the British East Africa Protectorate one competent ruling machineman with through knowledge of account book ruling. Salary Rs. 80 per mensem rising to Rs. 120 per mensem by annual increment of Rs. 5 per mensem for further particulars apply to:—

Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents in India, British Protectorates in Africa, Nicol Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay. 1367

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. CHEAP a Schiedmayer Grand PIANO, Rs. 250 only. Apply sharp to

MURRAY,
Gas Works,
1322 Parel.

FOR SALE.—Ninety-three thousand maunds of Narnoul limestone (well-known for its superiority), in lumpy and ballast forms, plus 3,000 maunds of (good quality) lime, will be sold by public auction on 27th January 1914), at Narnoul (R. M. Ry.) about eight miles from Delhi.

For details specifications apply to the MINING ENGINEER, Patiala State.

FOR SALE—A four-seated DOG CART good condition made by Messrs. W. Stephens Bombay, well balanced adjustable price Rs. 300. Apply Mr. LEWIS c/o. Inspector Spiers, Princess Street, Police, Station. 1180

FOR SALE.—Br. Ar. G. GULZAR, aged, I. P. A. C. Fast and very handy light weight tournament pony, good hack and charger. Rs. 1,200 or near offer.

Ch. Ar. G. TOMBOY, aged, I. P, A, C. Excellent station game pony for light weight, good hack and charger. Rs. 900 or near offer.

Apply G. F. PLOWDEN, 43rd Light Infantry, Ahmednagar.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard,* price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

60,000 maunds best dry HAY, read for sale at Dip, Hirania and Berkhera Railway Stations, G. I. P. Ry., bound by Hand Press Machines in Bundles of about 100 lbs.

Management is being made for binding larger bundles by Steam Presses. The grasses are Poonia, Sen, Fina Gooner, etc. Apply sharp to:—

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
C.S.I.,
to General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan,
of Bhopal.

TO BE LET:

A BUNGALOW with compound till lately occupied by the Girls' Friendly Society, situate at Ballasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club, is to be let from the 1st of February 1914. Apply sharp to Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Hummam Street, Fort. 1343

COMFORTABLE Home for bachelors. Board and Lodging Rs. 60 per mensem. Under European supervision. Large airy quarters Fort. Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

DECENT SHIGRAM with WALER HORSE available for evening drive on Saturdays and Sundays on moderate terms. Apply J. B. MISTRY C/o Central Bank, Fort. 1368

TO BE LET—From 1st March, 1914, GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow, with Electric Lights, situated at Nepean Sea Road. Apply to HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & Co., Jackria Musjid, Bombay. 711

TO BE LET—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill, next to "St. Stephen's" Church lately vacated by Mr. C. Droz. Apply Mr DINSHA MANEKJI DAVER, No. 197, and 199, Hornby Road, Fort.

TO LET SMALL COTTAGES facing Sea near Mahim Fort, suitable for Europeans and Parsees, rent from Rs. 20 to 100. Apply on the premises or to Mr. J. E. SAKLATWALA, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET for 2 months from end of February. A large commodious and fully FURNISHED FLAT at Colaba. Electric Lights and Fans and up to date Bath rooms, etc. Apply to Box No. 511, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a spacious bungalow, at Club Road, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by a European for the last four years. Will be vacant on 31st January, 1914, as occupier goes home. Oil painted, bright and cool with garden. Apply to Box No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET with immediate possession well ventilated office premises on the first floor of No. 9 Forbes Street, Fort, fitted with Electric Installation. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort.
1316

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

I, M. A. W. MISHARI, of Bombay, on behalf of THE ARAB STEAMERS, LTD., HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that in consequence of the Arab Steamers, Ltd., being owners of the S. S. "ALFELD," I. have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchants' Shipping Act., 1894, in respect of the ship "ALFELD" of Bombay, official number 133,352 of gross tonnage 3876-03 tons, register tonnage 2479.01 tons, heretofore owned by the Arab Steamers, Ltd., for permission to change her name to "HEJAZ," and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Bombay, as owned by us.

Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to THE REGISTRAR OF SHIPPING AT BOMBAY within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Bombay, this 23rd day of January, 1914.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES, etc.

Stone Crushing Plant for sale, either whole or in part.

One 20in. by 9in. Blake Improved Patent Stone Breaker with two spare jaws of Manganese Steel, toggle plates and 6 different size screens.

One 36 B. H. P. Hernsby Oil Engine working with crude as well as refined oil.

2,000 Feet. Decauville Light Rails, complete with four crossings.

Ten Decauville Waggons, six large, four small, can be seen working at Sewri.

Also large quantity of ¼in., ⅜in., 1in., Stone Chips and Powder for sale.

For full particulars apply to.

K. M. MEHTA,
Jam Mills, Parel.

NOTICE.

ON SUNDAY, 15th February, 1914, at 4 p.m., the undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION the valuable lease hold property with Mill Buildings situate in Shirpur Khurd and moveable property consisting of Boiler, Engine lathe, drilling machine, paring machine and other stores, belonging to the Dattatraya Oil Mill Co., Ltd., Shirpur District West Khandesh in liquidation. The property is on view on the premises.

S. V. JOSHI,
LIQUDATOR D. O. M.,
1373 Shirpur.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 115 of 1912.

Re Mugunlal Jamnadas Golwala of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Bhuleshwar No. 133 carrying on business as Silk Cloth Merchant under the name of Hormusjee Mugunlal & Company; an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Insolvent has applied to the Court the forenoon for hearing the application. fixed the 4th March, 1914, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated his 21st day of January, 1914.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the 24th January, 1914. 1074

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Mahomed Saleh Mahomed Abas Dalvi late of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant a Government Pensioner .....Deceased.

SHAIKH DAWOOD MAHOMED Abas Dalvi of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant brother of the deceased unemployed residing at Doctor Street without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,

The 15th day of January 1914.

Messrs ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.
1371 Petitioner's attorneys.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA, RAILWAY.

DAILY EXPRESS BETWEEN, BOMBAY, DELHI, FEROZEPORE, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.

Down Northern Express.	Stations.	Up. Northern Express.
H.M.		H.M.
21. 0 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba) Arr.	8.50
20.37 Arr.	Muttra „ Dep.	8.45
23.20 „	Delhi „ „	6. 0
5.48 „	Bhatinda .. .. „	23.43
7.21 „	Ferozepore Cantt. .. „	22.9
8.56 „	Lahore Cantt. West . „	20.32
11.17 „	Wazirabad .. .. „	17.50
13.30 „	Sialkote (change at Wazirabad) .. .. „	15.51
12.47 „	Jhelum .. .. „	16.13
15.50 „	Rawalpindi .. .. „	13.32
19.10 „	Nowshera .. .. „	9.47
20.13 „	Peshawar Cantt. .. „	8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Ambala via Saharanpur to the following timings:—

Down Northern Express. 1.2.3. H.M.	Stations.	Up Northern Express. 1.2.3. H.M.
21.00 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba) .. Arr.	8.50
23.50 „	Delhi	4.35
1.23 Arr.	Meerut Cantt. .. Dep.	2.11
3.27 „	Saharanpur .. .. „	23. 5
5.10 „	Ambalia Cantt .. .. „	21. 8

DAILY MAIL AND FAST PASSENGER TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KATHIAWAR via VIRAMGAM.

Down Gujarat Fast Mail Passenger. 1.2.3. 1.2.3.	Stations.	Up Fast Gujarat Passenger. Mail. 1.2.3. 1.2.3
21.30 21.45 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba) Arr.	6.55 7.45
21.55 22.14 „	Grant Road .. „	6.16 7.21
5.11 7. 5 Arr.	Baroda .. .. Dep.	21. 0 23.45
7.40 10.20 Arr.	Ahmedabad .. „	17.35 21.20
9.40 12.35 „	Viramgam (change for Kathiawar). „	15.20 19.15

THE FAST PASSENGER TRAINS CONNECT AT BARODA WITH THROUGH TRAINS FOR AND FROM DELHI, AS FOLLOWS:—

7.40 Dep.	Baroda	Arr.	20.15
6.55 Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	21.20

Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
262 General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TICKETS ISSUED TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF INTEREST OR ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single journey tickets available for two months, return tickets for eight months.

Break of journey at intermediate stations allowed.

For further particulars and tickets, apply to the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
353 General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his office, Ballard Road, up till 1-0 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY 16th February, 1914, for the supply of about 30,000 tons of Indian Steam Coal, for the year 1914.

1. A deposit of Rs. 5,000 to accompany the tender.
2. Form of tender with schedule, specification and agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 5.
3. The covers should be endorsed "Tender for Coal".
4. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.
5. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful tenderer.
6. Each tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited, if such tender is withdrawn before the tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his tender.
7. Tenders will only be accepted from recognised manging agents or Colliery Proprietors.
8. The coal to be subject to the inspection by the Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta.

(Sd.) P. GLYNN MESSENT,
M. Inst. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Dated Bombay, 24th January, 1914. 1372

THE SECOND ANNUAL HORSE, BULLOCK AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

BHOPAL STATE,
Will be held at Bhopal.
From 1st to 10th March, 1914.

1. Country bred Horses from Central India and Industrial Exhibits from all parts both for sale and show will be received up to the 27th February 1914, provided that intimation to that effect reaches the undersigned by the 15th February, 1914.

Stalls available on moderate rent for enterprising traders.

2. Gymkhana, Wrestling Matches and other sports will be provided. Military Band will remain in attendance.

N.B.—The "All-India Laries' Art Exhibition" will also take place on the dates mentioned hereinabove which will be kept open for men for the first five days.

For further particulars apply to.

MALIK HABIB AHMAD KHAN,
Honorary General Secretary,
Bhopal, C. I.

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL & COMPANY
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH STATIONERY AND OPEN WORK SOCKS AND SCHOOL STATES.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 26th current, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL and Co., Auctioners, will under instructions from the concerned, sell by Public Auction at their rooms in El. Circle, Fort, 15 dozen open-work socks.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Ramcharan and Sons of Lucknow.

5. cases English stationary, Alex Prices, such as envelopes, notepapers & etc.

On account and at the risk of Ishver Appa Malajee of Solapore.

8 cases school slates.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Bombay, 26th January, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

CORONATIO CINEMA,
SANDHURST ROAD.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!

MOHINI ! M HINI ! !

A grand Indian Film, depicting scenes from the great Indian epic the Mahabaratta Full of thrilling episodes of the loves of ancient Gods.

SCENES on the GODAVERI RIVER, SACRED BATHING at NASIK and "FINGER PRINTS,"

An Indian Comic, will also be screened. TIME:—7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30; 11 to 12-30. Matinee at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

An Exhibition will be held in the Town Hall. Last day for receiving pictures THURSDAY, February 19th. For prospectus and particulars apply Prof. O. V. Muller M.A., Hon. Sec., Elphinstone College. 1335

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
at 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Mr. GARDNER BROWN'S MERRY MAGNETS

Will appear for their last week's stay in Bombay in a

DANCING PROGRAMME

Something quite novel for Bombay.

LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
COMPLETE IN 5 PARTS.
DON'T MISS THE ARENA SCENE!
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MABEL & MALFE,
FROM ALHAMBRA, LONDON.

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IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH,
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We shall present
THE GREAT HISTORICAL PLAY
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Drama in 4 parts, 5,000 ft. long. Is a tale of old Paris in the Reign of King Louis XV. It is sure to please public taste on account of its sentiment, Gorgeous apparel of the period, and its devil-may-care spirit.

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3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
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Saturday and Sunday
Matinee Shows
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BOOK NOW—PLAN AT THEATRE.

BELLE SPARKES LEW JAMES

LITTLE MONA REINA SELMA

UR PICTURES WIFFLES & THE ANT-HILL MAX LINDER as a Conjuror. An Animal Acrobat & Pathe's Gazette.

TO-NIGH 6-30 —PICTURES— TO-NIGHT 10. P. M.

THE ALCAZAR

AN "ALL STAR" PICTURE PROGRAMME.

SURPRISES—THRILLS—SENSATION.

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BURDEN BEARER.

TWO MOST EXCITING DRAMAS.
COMEDIES—SCENICS—COMICS
TWO HOUR'S SHOW—NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

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Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

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Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 264-

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 24th January 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the southern half of the division. Maximum temperature is generally in excess; minimum temperature is also above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess except in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Upper Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in Upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual in the south Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON SATURDAY, the 24th of January 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire	73.1	59.6	81	..	7.63	—0.40
Do. (2nd)	77.8	56.6	84	..	7.63	—0.48
Jask	76.3	60.5	87	..	1.68	—0.56
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	76.9	48.9	48	..	0.93	0.35
Rawalpindi	70.4	37.4	79	..	3.24	0.31
Lahore	74.4	40.4	87	..	1.29	0.03
Sirsa	74.2	41.0	71	..	1.26	0.39
Ambala	73.7	38.7	80	..	0.96	—1.28
Delhi	73.5	49.3	55	..	0.52	—0.65
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	76.8	47.5	60	..	0.09	—0.71
Mainpuri	75.8	43.4	77	..	0.26	—0.89
Jhansi	76.6	47.7	42	..	0.37	—0.53
Cawnpore	77.4	45.3	72	..	0.02	—1.02
Allahabad	79.6	51.5	74	..	0.97	—0.26
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	80.1	47.8	62	..	1.33	0.93
Karachi	78.8	60.7	69	..	0.17	—0.45
Ajmer	74.5	45.4	70	..	2.34	1.61
Jalpore	77.2	45.4	39	..	0.86	0.13
Kotah	78.6	43.6	48	..	1.03	—0.14
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	79.1	46.8	52	..	1.03	—0.44
Dwarka	81.3	57.7	68	..	0.00	—0.10
Veraval	87.7	61.7	26	..	0.00	—0.41
Rajkot	83.9	48.7	38	..	0.00	—0.29
Bhavnagar Para	85.0	48.8	42	..	0.00	—0.32
Surat	89.3	56.6	66	..	0.00	—0.19
Ahmedabad	86.7	57.3	33	..	0.00	—0.21
Deesa	84.2	50.4	35	..	0.01	—0.24
Neemuch	78.8	52.3	43	..	0.12	—0.38
Indore	83.7	52.1	53	..	0.20	—0.48
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82.7	51.5	66	..	0.94	—0.46
Sangor	80.2	54.1	45	..	0.81	—0.65
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	89.8	52.4	46	..	0.00	—0.94
Akola	89.6	60.3	35	..	0.49	—0.96
Amraoti	87.0	60.8	42	..	1.31	—0.07
Nagpur	86.6	56.5	52	..	0.85	—0.70
Chanda	86.9	54.4	61	..	0.37	—0.89
Raipur	84.7	57.4	45	..	1.26	—0.43
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.8	68.3	66	..	..	—0.52
Ratnagiri	89.7	65.5	61	..	..	—0.63
Mormugao	87.0	69.5	67	..	..	—1.16
Karwar	88.5	65.8	69	..	..	—1.02
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.4	53.0	41	..	0.08	—0.63
Ahmednagar	85.1	55.0	36	..	0.16	—0.92
Poona	86.5	50.7	74	..	..	—1.07
Sholapur	87.5	60.3	41	..	0.01	—1.47
Bijapur	86.6	63.4	48	..	0.24	—0.96
Belgaum	86.7	56.8	58	..	0.82	—1.05
Aurangabad	85.3	56.0	35	..	0.00	—1.03
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.6	59.0	51	..	0.02	—0.81
Hyderabad	82.3	59.2	65	..	0.00	—1.22
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.7	70.8	53	..	0.93	—2.41
Calicut	87.4	70.9	76	..	4.67	—1.56
Cochin	90.5	72.9	61	..	4.69	—3.72
Colombo	89.9	73.9	77	001	27.28	6.82
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.6	63.0	96	..	..	—6.22
Bellary	86.3	60.3	66	..	0.04	—2.15
Cuddapah	86.3	58.7	80	..	3.09	—1.50
Madras	84.9	66.9	86	..	28.73	8.97
Bangalore	80.7	55.8	78	..	0.34	—3.20
Coimbatore	87.8	68.9	77	..	4.87	0.01
Trichinopoly	87.5	68.1	75	..	10.44	2.36
Negapatam	83.6	72.1	72	..	53.35	25.10

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 25.

It is snowing this morning in Kashmir, but this is so far the only precipitation caused by the feeble depression now affecting Northern India.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 23rd January 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches.	29.953
Temperature of Air	degrees.	76.7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	68.6
Dew Point	"	34.7
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.668
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy = 10)		0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees.	85.5
Maximum do. do.	"	67.5
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNE, ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind	do.	139

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 24th January, was 30.175 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of to height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Dock Sill.

1914	High Water.				Depth sill.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.				
	January	h.	m.		ft.	in
Satur	24	m	9	58	25	2
			11	12 a	28	10
Sun.	25	m	10	48	25	9
			11	46 a	29	3
Mon.	26	m	11	31	26	2
Tues.	27	m	0	16	29	3
			0	10 a	26	5
Wed.	28	m	0	44	29	2
			0	46 a	26	7
Thurs.	29	m	1	10	28	10
			1	29 a	26	5
Fri.	30	m	1	54	28	4
			1	53 a	26	2

1914	Low Water.				Depth on sill.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.				
	January	h.	m.		ft.	in.
Satur	24	m	4	39	20	3
			3	59 a	16	2
Sun	25	m	5	19	19	6
			4	44 a	16	0
Mon	26	m	5	54	18	10
			5	24 a	16	1
Tues	27	m	6	25	18	3
			5	59 a	16	3
Wed	28	m	6	54	17	10
			6	30 a	16	8
Thurs	29	m	7	23	17	8
			6	59 a	17	3
Fri	30	m	7	50	17	8
			7	27 a	17	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise	Sunset.
January		
24. (Satur)	7h. 15m.	6h. 27m
25. (Sun.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 27m
26. (Mon.)	7h. 15 m.	6h. 28m
27. (Tues.)	7h. 15m	6h. 29 m
28. (Wed.)	7h. 15m	6h 29m
29. (Thurs.)	7h. 14m.	6h 30m
30. (Fri.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 30m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter.	Jan.	4th	6h 32.1m P.M.
Full Moon.	Do.	12th	10h 39.0m. A.M
Last Quarter.	Do	19th	5h 59.8m A.M.
New Moon.	Do.	26th	0h 4. 1m P.M

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MONDAY January 24th 1914.

S.S. Sultan Van Kochi	Vrios	Abadan Jan. 14
S.S. Bankura	Whytehead	Busreh Jan. 12
R.I.M.S. Northbrook	La Touche	Port Blair Jan. 17
S.S. Kattenturm	Fretweurst	Hamburg Dec. 12
S.S. Liberia	Seweder	Hamburg Dec. 17
S.S. Falls of Orchy	Murchie	Karchi Jan. 22
S.S. Cain Gowan	Band	Newport Dec. 24
S.S. Linga	Cutbush	Karachi Jan. 22

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 24th

S.S. Arabia	Palmer	London
S.S. Pundua	Willsher	Zanzibar
S.S. Chindwara	Williams	Rangoon via Galle
S.S. City of Chester	Seaborne	Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer	Mantua	for	London
"	Fall of Orchy	for	Hamburg etc.
"	Bankura	for	Persian Gulf

S. S. Sultan Van Kochi:—The steamer Sultan Van Kochi, 1,113 tons, Captain E. G. De Vries, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Abadan, which port she had left on January 14, with a cargo of liquid fuel.

S. S. Bankura:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bankura, 1,905 tons, Captain T. B. H. Whytehead, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, which port she had left on January 12, with a general cargo and passengers.

R. I. M. S. Northbrook:—The R. I. M. S. steamer Northbrook, 1,966 tons, Captain G. H. S, La Touche, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Port Blair, which port she had left on Januay 17, with ballast.

S. S. Kattenturm:—The Hansa Line steamer Kattenturm, 3,471 tons, Captain A. Fretweurst, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, which port she had left on December 12, with a general cargo.

S. S. Liberia:—The steamer Liberia, 2,304 tons, Captain Schmeder, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, which port she had left on December 17, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Falls of Orchy:—The Hansa Line steamer Falls of Orchy, 3,139 tons, Captain H. Murchie, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she had left on Januay 22, with ballast.

S. S. Cairn Gowan:—The steamer Cairn Gowan, 2,560 tons, Captain J. Band, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Newport, which port she had left on December 24, with a general cargo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she had left on January 22, with mail, a general cargo and passengers

S. S. Arabia:—The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, 4,198 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, sailed on Saturday for London, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Pandua:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pandua, 2,726 tons, Captain H. G. Willsher, sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chindwara:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chindwara, 3,337 tons, Captain R. P. Williams, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon via Galle, with ballast.

S. S. City of Chester:—The City Line steamer City of Chester, 3,520 tons, Captain F. C. Seaborne, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, Homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the 23rd instant.

S. S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru, left Singapore for Colombo via Port Swettenham and Penang, on the 21st instant.

S. S. City of Birmingham:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Birmingham, outward bound passed the Canal and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 1st proximo.

S. S. City of Calcutta:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Calcutta, outward bound left Liverpool on the 21st instant.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agen
A	Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co
B.	Bassano	Baxhall	J. F. & Co
C. and R.	Fredriko Glavie	Fuilos	J. M. & Co
C. & R.	Ehrenfels	Schmitz	W. & A. G. & Co
F.	James	McDonal	M. M & Co
K.	Rangoon Maru	Date	N. Y. K
M.	Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
N.	Ena	Charters	Rallí Bros
O.	Bengrove	Barber	W. & A. G. & Co
P.	Chakrata	Smith	M. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Styliani Bebis	Sirmas	J. M. & Co
2.	Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & Co
3.	Laguna	Sarjonovich	A. L. S. N. & Co.
4.	Adenwen	Hayward	W. A G & Co.
6.	Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
7.	Clan Colquhoun	Summer	J. F. & Co.
8.	Ninive	Metzenheim	W. & A. G. & Co.
9.	Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
15.	Glenclunv	Johnstone	T. M. & Co

OFFSIDE.

N.	Vermont	Gemmell	W. & A G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arachne	Sergent		T. M. & C.
Arcadia	Barcham		P. & O. S. N. & Co
Abydos	Davis		A. S. N. & Co
Bankura	Whytehead		M. M. & Co
Caboto	Pe Ilgrine		V. S. N' & Co
Cairn Gowan	Band		
Elswick Manor	Gentles		W. & A. G. & Co.
E. F. Ferdinand	Leva		AL. S. N. & Co.
Feroz	Primrose		T. M. & Co
Falls of Orchy	Murchie		W. & A. G. & Co
Graz	Mendick		A. L. S. N. & Co.
Hoss	Fasu		T. M. & Co
Himalaya	Evans		P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Henry R. James	Mayr		W. & A. G. & Co.
India	Talbot		P. & O. S. N. Co
Khosuro	Hannan		T. M. & Co
Kowelt	Brewis	Arab	Steamer
Kola	Denne		M. M. & Co
Kandelfels	Oetker		W. & A. G. & Co.
Karonga	Pattison		W. & A. G. & Co
Kattenturm	Fretweurst		W. & A. G. & Co
Laconia	Pesut		W. & A. G. & Co
Langton Hall	Mayall		K. W. & Co
Liberia	Schweder		T. M. & Co
Linga	Cutbush		M. M. & Co
Mantua	Vibert		P. & O. G & Co
Niagara	(yacht)	Zabrielsen	Mr. J. Leiter.
Orfdale	Thomson		W. & Co. G. & Co.
Pentakota	Hewett		M. M. & Co.
Queenmoor	Taylor		W. & Co. G. & Co
Resbergen	Burger		A. Y. & Co
Seldra	Bryn	The Bombay	& Co
Sunbeam (yacht)	Callaway	Lord	Brassey'
Sultan Van Kochi	Vries		W. & A. G. & Co
Talyabi	Kass A. M.	Jeewanji	& Co
Thornbrok	Forster		W. A. G. & Co
Zoarastrian	Osborn	Co.	& Sons

HINDOO AND SMALL HINDOO PENS

Favourite Pens throughout all India & the East. Their points—fine, medium, broad—are cut with the correct slant to ensure smoothness and neatness in writing

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

Made by Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., and sold by stationers & dealers throughout India & the East

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Consols 2½ %	73⅞—⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.21½ unchgd
Rentes 3 %	85¼ unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London	20.48½ unchgd
Bar Silver Spot	26½ plus 1-16
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..	26.5-16 plus 1-16
Closing Tone of silver China Buying	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63.7-8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)-	1.3½ unchanged.
Discount Bank of England Rate 4% since yesterday	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about	£300 000
Council Bills-Extra allotments.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	88¼—½
Discount Bank Bills 3m-st... ..	2.7-8—½
Discount India Bank Bills 6m-st. ..	2¾—1-8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3months	3⅝—1 8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6months	3⅝—¼
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans ..	2—1-8
Interest 7 day market loans ..	2¼—⅛

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Jan. 23.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	49,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	—
Day's Exports to Continent ..	18,000
Futures at New York March	12.53—14
Futures at New York May	12.33—14

Declined owing to Bearish Government Ginners Report and to Bear pressure and liquidation.

Spot Cotton at New York	12.90—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 3-16 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Steady	
Futures at New Orleans March ..	12.70—18
Futures at New Orleans May	12.81—18
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)..	9½unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.86¼—⅜
Silver Commercial Bars	57½ plus ⅜
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S.	Bales
Ports	254,000 „
„ Exports to Great Britain	74,000 „
„ „ to France and Continent	54,000 „
„ „ to Japan.. ..	14,000 „
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,104,000 „
„ „ „ at Interior ports..	921,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp ..	500
„ Sales of East Indian.. ..	——
„ Imports..	53.000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Moderate Biz- unchanged	
„ „ „ steady	
Tone of Manchester Market :—steady with a fair demand	
Mid. Americans	7.21 unchgd
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.85 unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..March	12.58—9
May	12.38—9
New York Official noon call March	12.61—3
May	12.42—3
New Orleans 10 a.m March	12.80—3
May	12.91—8

Large cloth for business done for China.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	
J. F.	6.79—3
F M.	6.80—3
M A.	6.82—3
A. M.	6.80—4
M. J.	6.80—3
J. J.	6.75—4
J. A.	6.71—3
A. S.	6.56—4
S. O.	6.40—2
O. N.	6.30—2

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23.

Grey Shirtings 39"by 37½-33 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading. ..	7.6
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8.2
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2.9½
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2.1
White Shirtings 32-33 by 42 yards Liepmans No. 1500	——
Cloth Gunnis's 36"G. 20 cif	12.9
40's Bannermills Twist	11,
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11 1-8
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif. Liverpool ..	6 1-4
Buyers or Sellers	nominal
Months	Jan.-Feb
Water Twist American 30's.. ..	10 3-8
„ „ „ 40's	11⅜
Mule „ „ 40's	11½
„ „ „ 50's	12⅜
„ „ „ 60's	14¼
„ „ Egyptian 40's	16½
„ „ „ 50's	17
„ „ „ 60's	18
Tone "Phooties" and "Shirtings" quiet prices firm	
Tone "Cloths". Considerable business at firm prices	
Weft American 54's	11½
„ Egyptian 80's	17½
Tone "Yarns"	Quiet
Weft Egyptian 32's	12⅜
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10½
„ 32's B.	10½
„ 36's W.T.C.	10⅝
„ 36's B.	10⅝
„ 42's	11⅝
„ American 60's	15½
„ Egyptian 60's	17.
„ „ 80's	20¾

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	4,000
Total Forwarded	111,000
Total Imports..	200,000
Total Stock	1,073,000
Stock of Cotton in London :—	4,300
Coconada Fair Red ..	..5 5-32 cif London
„ Ginned ..	..5 5-16 „ „
„ Western Good	...5 9-16 „ „

GINNERS REPORT.

Washington U. S. A. January 23.

The United States census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned up to 16th January as 13,589,000 commercial bales.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

LONDON Jan. 23.

Silver to Bombay	£150,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	£140,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£10,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

LONDON Jan. 23.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb. ; Hull value unchanged	37½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal firm.	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers firm.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. no sellers firm	
South Australian Jan.-Feb. ; sellers unchanged	35½
Victorian Jan.-Feb. ; sellers unchanged	35½
New South Wales Jan.-Feb. ; sellers unchanged	35½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship March April May ; Antwerp nearest value	52¾—¼
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Antwerp sellers unchanged	54
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Dunkirk sellers easier	48
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. ; Dunkirk sellers quiet unchanged	46¾
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Antwerp sellers quiet	42¼—⅜
Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March ; Hull sellers easier	6.5.0—6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£65½plus ⅛
Copper Braziers unchanged	£80½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6⅞
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F.O.B. Antwerp	4-12-6 plus 2s 6d
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged	11-5-0
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C.I.F. India	5-5-0—1s 3d

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value	10
Arrivals :—Norfolk.	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. Ind a (Double bags) sellers April August ; unchanged	12.10½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. Ind a nominal Feb.-March ; unchanged	11.11½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Jan.	9.4plus 1d
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.6½plus ½d
Opened firm and dearer closed rather quiet.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers March July ; steady inactive unchanged	13.4½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta January value unchanged	11.6
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay January value dull unchanged	11.4½
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-March ; value unchanged	11.3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March ; value unchanged	11.4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-March ; value unchanged	12.9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March ; value market idle unchanged	12.10

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Jan.-Feb. ; value quieter	3.1plus ½

LONDON January 24th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi per 492lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb. ; Hull value unchanged	37½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal firm.	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. no sellers.	
South Australian Jan.-Feb. ; done unchanged	35½
Victorian Jan.-Feb. ; done unchanged	35½
New South Wales Jan.-Feb. ; done unchanged	35½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. March April May ; Antwerp value unchanged	52¾
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Antwerp sellers unchanged	54
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Dunkirk sellers quiet	48
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. ; Dunkirk sellers quiet unchanged	46¾
Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb. ; London, sellers quiet	47.3
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Antwerp sellers quiet	43plus ½
Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March ; Hull sellers quiet	6.4.6—6d

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April August steady fair demand unchanged	12.10½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Feb.-March ; neglected unchanged	11 11½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Jan. unchanged	9.4
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.6¾plus ⅛
Opened firm and dearer closed quiet	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers March July very steady at unchanged rates	13.4½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta January value unchanged	11.6
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay January value dull unchanged	11. 4½
Java Sugar unchanged.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Jan.-Feb. ; value firm	3.1½plus½

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Consols 2½ %..	73 15-16 plus 1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25-21—½
Rentes 3 %	86plus ¾
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.48½ unchgd
Bar Silver Spot ..	26 9-16 plus 1-16
Bar Silver Spot2 months hence	26 3-8 „ 1-16
Closing Tone of silver:—Rise caused by bear covering	
Rupee Paper 3½ % ..	63⅞ unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st (Bank buying Rate) ..	1.3⅞ unchngd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4% since 22nd instant.	
3½% India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	88⅜ plus ¼
Discount Bank Bills 3m-st. ..	2 11-16—3-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6m-st.	2 11-16—1-16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3 3-8—¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3 3-8—¼
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans	1¾—¼
Interest 7 day market loans.. ..	2¼ unchgd

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK Jan. 24

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	52,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	33,000
Day's Exports to Continent.. ..	18,000
Futures at New York March. .	12-57pl.4
Futures at New York May. .. .	12-36pl.3

Declined early owing to unfavorable cables and advanced later on spinners reported to be bidding more freely

Spot Cotton at New York	12-90 unchgd.
Previous price	12.90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 3-16 unchgd.
Previous price	13.3-16
Tone of Spot Cotton :—steady	
Futures at New Orleans March.	12.75 pl. 5
Futures at New Orleans May.	12-85 pl. 4
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 5-8 pl ⅛
Demand Bills	4·86¼ unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars ..	57⅛ pl. ⅛

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	50
„ „ Imports..	23,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.—Moderate biz- Easier	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady.	
Mid. Americans	7.10—11 d
Egyptia F.G.F.	7.95—10 d

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
J. F. ..	6.73—6
F. M. ..	6.73—7
M. A. ..	6.75—7
A. M. ..	6.73—7
M. J. ..	6.73—7
J. J. ..	6.69—6
J. A. ..	6.64—7
A. S. ..	6.50—6
S. O. ..	6.34—6

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	11,140,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	493,000
East Indian „ „	250,000
American „ „	4,468,000
Other „ „	180,000
Total Sales	66,000
East Indian Sales	100
Total Speculation	7,000
Total Export	——
East Indian Exort	——
East Indian Stock	19,000
„ „ Forwarded	700
„ „ Actual Export.. ..	200
„ „ Imports..	1,000
„ „ Speculation	——
American Afloat	280,000
East Indian Afloat	8,000
Total Afloat	349,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY Jan. 24.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Rs.	From	Bank.
274 bars silver	5,25,000	London	Yokohama.
73 „ „	1,50,000	„	Cox & Co
94 „ „	1,87,500	„	Eastern.
38 „ „	75,000	„	Comptoir

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the Market is steady but there is still little business doing on either side of the account. The enquiry for bank remittance is small, and bills are not making.

We quote:—

	s.	d.	d.
BANKS SELLING—			
T. T. ready ..	1-4	3-32	
D. D. mail	1-4	1-8	
T. T. forward, 15th Mar.	1-4	1-16	
BANKS BUYING—			
Private D. D. ready ...	1-4	5-32	
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1-4	5-16	9-32
„ „ forward, 15th Mar.	1-4	1-4	13-32
„ 6 m-s ready ...	1-4	7-16	
Francs 3 m-s ready ...		171½	
Marks „ „ ...		139½	
60 dys Hongkong ...		139½	
„ „ Shanghai ...		187½	
„ „ Japan		148	

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1/16 higher for ready at 26½ and 1/16 higher for delivery in two months at 26 5/16. The Local Market opened steadier, and though slight fluctuations have occurred the tone is steady at the close at our quotations. A moderate business is reported, the up-country demand being rather better.

We quote :—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	0	0
Australian bar gold	23	15	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready.....	77	0	0
1st Settlement ..	76	3	0
2nd Settlement.....	76	1	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 22nd January 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	40	45,853
B. B. & C. I. Railway	36	43,200

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper Market stood steady to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-2 gradually improved and finally closed at Rs. 95-3 for 30th January delivery, while the rate for the subsequent Settlement stood about an anna high. A moderate amount of work was done to-day.

5 per cent. Sanitary Bonds were placed at Rs. 116.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a firm tone to-day, and the business booked was limited.

David improved to Rs. 468-12 and Fazulbhai to Rs. 435.

Crescent changed hands at Rs. 110 Currimbhai improved to Rs. 220.

Centrals moved up to Rs. 1,860 and Madhavji to Rs. 1,135.

Finlays stood steady at Rs. 310 and New Great Eastern at Rs. 215.

Bank of Bombay Shares declined to Rs 1,572-8.

Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway Shares were in demand at Rs. 141.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary Shares dropped to Rs. 226-4.

The Indian Cotton Press Shares improved to Rs. 140 c.d. and New Berars to Rs. 540 c.d.

The Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares changed hands at Rs. 213.

The Tata Iron and Steel Deferred Shares improved to Rs. 133.

Port Canning changed hands at Rs. 830.

COTTON.

The Ginner's Report to hand this morning is another of the surprise of the season. The figures are much larger than anticipated even in any bearish estimates received. The amount ginned up to 16th January is 13,589,000 bales, or just 500,000 bales more than to same date last year. This indicates a crop of over fourteen and a half million bales. The final Ginner's report will be received on the 21st March, and if we take only the same quantity as last year. viz: 400,000 bales, as remaining to be ginned this season, the total ginnings would be about 14,000,000 bales *exclusive of linters*. It is quite possible this figure may be exceeded. The American Markets declined 14 to 18 points on the above report, and that the decline was not considerably more on so bearish a report can only be accounted for by the good undertone of the Market. Possibly the decline may continue, but it is difficult to foretell the near course of the Market, and a further surprise may be in store.

The Local Market has been taken up with the January Settlement which concluded to-day. The Settlement has been a heavy one, and the Market was unable to sustain the weight towards the close and prices gave way. The Room rates for the Settlement are given below. These prices are a fair indication of the state of the Market, and are arrived at after mature consideration by the members of the Committee of the Association. In spite of heavy shipments, (which have kept stocks at a workable level notwithstanding large receipts) the tone of the Market is quiet and buyers for forward delivery are scarce. During the early part of the day Good Broach which opened at Rs. 295 declined to Rs. 294, and at the close it is Rs 294 95

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals ..	226	217	208	..	Ready.
do. ..	225	216	207	..	R. D.
M.G. Bengals ..	226	217	208	..	Ready.
do. ..	225	216	207	..	R. D.
M.G. Scind-Punjab ..	223	214	205	..	Ready.
do ..	222	213	204	..	R. D.
M.G. Khandesh		227	218	..	Ready.
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha ..		234	..	..	Ready.
M. G. Warora		285	..	..	Ready
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee ..		281	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Yeotmahl		271	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pool aum		264	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"		251	243	..	Ready.
M.G. Amraoti		253	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Broach		304	..	295	Mar. 25th.
M.G. Muttia		223	209	..	Ready.
H. G. Rajputana	230	221	212	..	Ready.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	23.000
Months.	To-day's price.
J. F.	6.73 plus. 6
F. M.	6.74 „ 6
M. A.	6.76 „ 6
A. M.	6.74 „ 6
M. J.	6.74 „ 6
J. J.	6.69 „ 6
J. A.	6.65 „ 6
A. S.	6.51 „ 5
S. O.	6.36 „ 4

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	9	0	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	8	0	„
White Delhi, May	5	15	3	„

Linseed :—The Market is quite.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	12	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	8	12	0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0	„
Brown Delhi May	9	0	3	R T.

Teelseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations —

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....57	8	0	
Mughi 55	0	0	
Black Kutni J.F. 45	8	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold 48	0	0	
Small 47	0	0	

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready 8	2	0	B. T.

Poppyseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready 10	4	0	B. T.

Castorseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready . ..	..34	8	0
Guzerat ready . ..	..33	8	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending up to yesterday at 6 p.m. :—

Cotton	14,698 Bales
Wheat	8,931 Cwts.
Linseed	1,332 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	58 „
Gingelyseed.....	9,498 „
Poppyseed.....	nil. „
Groundnuts.....	13,528 „
Castorseed	4,421 „
Rice	2,680 „
Myrabollams	4,681 „
Cottonseed	21,028 „
Mowraseed	257 „
Gram	881 „
Jowar.....	11,642 „
Maize	nil. „
Barley	157 „

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Bank of Bombay	July	13%	1580
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	64½
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,695
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,390
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	51
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½%	2
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	19
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6½	17
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. ..	..	..	..
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P ..	..	6%	15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	6%	25
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	230
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 30.	..	18%	360
New Issue Rs. 15 ..	June	10%	35
Punjab National Bank ..	do.	..	15
EXCHANGE BANKS ..		10%	175
Chartered Bank			
Mercantile Bank			
{12 A		16%	£22 1-2
{12 B	..	7%	£21 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	7%	£18-10
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4 ..	Feb.-	£4	£87½
National Bank of India £12	Nov. Sep-Mar.	5% 14%	75 600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	800
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..	60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing	..	..	100
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	25	635
Bombay United	May-Nov	25	490
Century	Apl-Oct.	6	245
Central India	May-Nov	65	1,857½
China	Mar-Sep.	50	600
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep	30	1,407 1-2
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	40	450
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6	112 1-2
Currimbhoy	do.	10	222 1-2
David	May.-Nov.	20	470
Edward Sassoon	..	8	195
Emperor Edward . ..	..	25	415
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	150
Fazulbhoy	May	20	435
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,400
Finlay Mills	..	7-8	312½
Gold Mohur	..	25	525
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	525
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	500
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,300
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	100
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40	425
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4	140
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6½	85
Jewraj B	May	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh. Rs. 610. ..	June-Dec.	25	901
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,360
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25	742½
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1,120
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	June-Dec.	75	1,135
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,905
Manockjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,970
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	2,800
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	350
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	7	216½
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	30	1,015
Phoenix	Jan.-July.	7	160
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	390
Ripon	do.	Nil	250
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50	750
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35	420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,600
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	50
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40	1 150
Sun	Oct.	..	105
Surat Rice Mill	May.	15	200
Swan	New O.	10	280
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.	50	1,465
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,205
Union Mills	..	Nil	250
Vishnu Cotton ..	O. ..	Nil	395
	P.	Nil	635
Western India	Sep.	45	420
Mysore Spinning ..	July.	15	240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Akbar ..	May.	300	4,80
Albert Karrachee ..	Nov.	45	500
Brazil's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	2000
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	8	95
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	July	40	700
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	140
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	707
Kamaram	Sept.	30	365
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mohuva	Oct.	Nil	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil	20
Manmar Manufacturing ..	Aug.	12½	200
New East India ..	Sep.	78	910
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov.	50	815
New Berar	Oct.	35	535
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	605
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ld., ..	Sept.	40	610
Vardwan G.P. ..	..	12	139

Railway Companies.

Upper Sind Light Rly. ..		4%	104
Sara Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25	Jan. July	4%	25½
Mandra hom Rly. Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	27
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly .	Feb.-July	6½	670
Amritsar Patty Rly.	Mar.-Aug.	6%	145
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 ..	Jan.-July.	4%	120
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80...		4%	113
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100. ..		4%	110
Sind Light Rys. ..	June-Dec.	..	140
Tapti Valley Railway Co..	Apl.-Aug.	6%	580
Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	141

Miscellaneous Companies

		Last Div.	Year.
Alcock Ashdown Co., ..	Oct.-May	Nil	150
All India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs 20 ..	August	Nil	10 2
Bamankua ..	..	..	..
Backbay Bath ..	..	..	..
Badham Pile ..	..	2	90
Baroda Tram Co., ..	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	45
Bo. Burma T. Corpr. ..	..	15	915
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	P. Feb.-Aug. O.	6% 5%	175 214
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H. yearly	20	..
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	30	930
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	5	400
Bombay S.N. Co., O. ..	Mar.-Sep.	6%	230
Bombay S.N. Co., P. ..	Sep.-Oct.	20%	270
Central I.M. Co., Ld., ..	April	30Hyr	25
City of Bombay Building Co., ..	Dec.-Jan.	8	440 ..
Delhi Flour ..	Sept.	30	110
Empire of I.L. Rs. 50. ..	..	..	530
Indian Mercantile In Co. Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	Dec.	30 1½	..
Indian Cotton Oil Company ..	O {Old 100 New Issue 75	June ..

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

The announcement made this week from Karachi, that another Indian bank has put the shutters up, has, of course, had no effect on the money market, which has become quite accustomed to failures of this description, and as the financial crisis is now at an end the new year has got well under way with improved monetary conditions all round. At the conclusion of the old year the sales of exchange by the Indian Council had resulted in the realisation of more than £2,000,000, the sum named for the corresponding previous period, and to this fact is probably due the lessening of the pressure for exchange. The offerings have, at any rate, been smaller during the current month. Although, judging from advices received here, there is an increased demand for money in Bombay, public requirements in this respect have slackened off considerably in Calcutta, although money is becoming, generally speaking, much more plentiful and cheap. The local bank rate still remains at 7 per cent., which it acquired on November 13, 1913, and as the Madras rate was raised to a similar figure on the 13th instant it is thought here that the Bank of Bombay may follow suit by adding another point to the 6 per cent. rate now prevailing. It is always more satisfactory to see a uniformity in the Indian bank rates, the zig-zag fluctuations witnessed quite recently, when Bombay quoted 5 per cent., Madras 6 per cent., and Bengal 7 per cent., being somewhat, at times, perplexing. There are decrease in the cash balances at the branches of the Bank of Bengal, with increases up to nearly eleven lakhs of rupees at the head office, and the percentage of cash to liabilities works out at 40.32, as against 39.95 last week and 38.30 the week before. The percentage of the Bank of Madras pans out at 52.28. The Bank of Bengal issued to-day the following memorandum:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Government Balance at Head Office	9,60,298 dc.
Government Balance at Branches.	2,33,727 inc.
Other Deposits	15,13,402 inc.
Post Bills	3,75,979 dc.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	15,55,440 dc.
Loans	8,88,718 inc.
Accounts of Credit	85,273 inc.
Mercantile Bills	2,26,311 inc.
Cash at Head Office	10,94,617 inc.
Cash at Branches	1,25,135 dc.

THE JUTE POSITION.

Buyers and sellers in the jute market have acquired a position akin to that of "stale mate" on the chess-board. At the close of last year the price of raw jute ascended to an extravagant level, whence it threatened an advance to Rs. 100 per bale.—a monstrous inflation! Values have since sagged downwards, however, and as I write the market quotation is Rs. 81. Buyers are, however, indifferent, and sellers are holding out for Rs. 82, so that, generally speaking, there is no business doing; and the actual jute season may almost be regarded as at an end, thus early in the year, with brokers and traders and manufacturers sitting on the fence, peering into the dim future for eventualities. Jute mill proprietors declare that no margin of profit is left to the mills with the raw material at its present exorbitant rate. And yet, paradoxical though the assertion may appear to be, manufacturers are disappointed that the present trend of raw jute is towards a lower level. The reason for this change of front will be quite obvious to those engaged in textile industries; it must, on the other hand, be perplexing to the uninitiated. A solution of the enigmatical position is to be found in the fact that the price of the manufactured article almost invariably follows that of the raw material, in its ascent or descent. In the present instance jute mills have acquired their stocks at extravagant figures. A few of them, with a prescience that was truly remarkable, bought all their requirements early in the season when values were upon a normal level. Most of them, however, aghast at the alarming increase of prices, bought from hand to mouth, in a vain attempt to bear the market, until the probability of even higher rates brought them full pelt into the market. They are now saddled with expensive jute, while goods decline, for as the value of the raw material decreases the rates obtainable for gunnies and for jute fabrics are also being gradually deprecated, and with this downward movement all their chances of making anything like a respectable profit are hunted towards the vanishing point. In spite of this situation it cannot truthfully be said that the great jute industry is unstable or unsound. It occupies, on the contrary, an eminently strong position, its strength being enhanced by existing disabilities; for last year's shortage, and the astonishing rise in values which that shortage created, has given a tremendous impetus to jute cultivation. There can be no doubt on that score. All other agricultural products have been put in the shade, when regarded from a money-making point of view, by the huge profits recently acquired by jute cultivators, and the results achieved must assuredly lead to an expansion of the jute area during the current year. An object lesson of vital importance was provided, moreover, by the fact that the bad quality of some recent jute imports prohibited sales in several instances, and as, in these cases, the cultivators derived no advantage from the high range of values then ruling, while good money was being made by their neighbours, there is a direct incentive for the exercise of greater care and of better methods of farming during the ensuing growing and cutting periods. If weather conditions are favourable, therefore, the industry should have plenty of good jute and cheap jute, this year, and as the world has been practically cleared of stocks there will be an adequate outlet for a bumper outturn. This outlook, problematic though it be, seems to be generally recognised, for it is a fact deserving notice that although the mills are doing badly for the moment the shares of jute companies are now the one strong feature in an otherwise lifeless market.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., write us as follows under date, January 8th:—

GOLD.

About £700,000 arrived in the form of bar gold, for which there was no external demand of consequence, except that customary for India. The shipment to that country was £155,400.

The following amounts were received by the Bank of England:—

Jan. 1st, £158,000 in bar gold.
Jan. 2nd, £285,000 in bar gold.
Jan. 3rd, £83,000 in bar gold.
Jan. 5th, £30,000 in bar gold.
Jan. 6th, £40,000 in bar gold.
Jan. 7th, £65,000 in bar gold.

During the week no withdrawal took place, and the influx was, therefore, £659,000.

The net import of gold into India for the month of December, 1913, was, approximately, £1,875,866, making the net import for 1913, £18,547,597, which is roughly 2/3 of the net import for 1912.

SILVER.

The Market has shown some animation during the week. The price remained at 26 7/16d. until the 3rd instant, when a recovery took place to 26 9/16d., a quotation which was maintained on the following day.

On the 6th instant, the price for cash fell to 26 1/2d., and that for 2 mos. delivery to 26 7/16d. The weakness was owing to continued "bear" sales on a rather unwilling market. The slight premium of 1/16d. for spot delivery indicated the shortness of available cash supplies, and seems to have alarmed the "bears." A number of covering orders were executed on the 7th instant, necessitating a rise in the cash price to 26 3/4d. The forward quotation remained at 26 7/16d., as a consequence of the pressure from continued sales of forward delivery.

To-day, there were fewer orders to cover, and the cash price fell to 26 5/8d., whilst the price for 2 mos. delivery rose to 26 1/2d.

It remains to be seen whether the "bear" speculators have estimated correctly or not the extent of the supplies available when their sales fall due. The amount open is large, and arrivals are rather restricted, owing to Mexican troubles.

Movements of silver to and from the Port of Shanghai are considerable in amount. Figures are appended for the third quarter of 1913, in Taels:—

IMPORTS.

Europe and America, Bars and Sycee 6,998,028, Silver Coin 60,260, Total 7,058,288; Asia, excluding the Chinese Republic, Bars and Sycee 2,400,445, Silver Coin 481,624, Total 2,882,069; The Chinese Republic, Barce and Sycee 2,950,065, Silver Coin 6,180,279, Total 9,130,344; Total Bars and Sycee 12,348,538, Silver Coin 6,722,163, Total 19,070,701.

EXPORTS.

Europe and America, Asia, excluding the Chinese Republic, Bars and Sycee 49,210, Silver Coin 1,094,737, Total 1,143,947; The Chinese Republic, Bars and Sycee 2,988,322, Silver Coin 2,516,252, Total 5,504,574; Total, Bars and Sycee 3,037,532, Silver Coin 3,610,989, Total 6,648,521.

NET IMPORTS.

Bars and Sycee 9,311,006, Silver Coin 3,111,174, Total 12,422,180.

The total sterling value of the net imports is, roughly, £1,675,000. Between the beginning of July and the end of September, the stock of Sycee and Bars held by the Banks, etc., increased by about £1,075,000.

It will be observed that about 7/12 of the net imports, or £950,000, arrived from Europe and America.

The holdings of silver in Shanghai by Banks and others consist of £5,320,000 in Sycee or currency, and of £310,000 in Bars.

An Indian Currency Statement cabled on the 3rd instant showed a decrease of 20 lakhs under the denominations of Rupees and Silver under Coinage combined, and a decrease of 56 lakhs in the Gold of the Standard Reserve held in India.

The stock at Bombay is reduced from £160,000 to £80,000, and the off-take from 85 to 75 bars a day.

The output of silver in Bolivia has been as follows:—

1908	Kilos 156,482
1909	Kilos 155,360
1910	Kilos 142,977
1911	Kilos 127,900
1912	Kilos 123,939

A shipment of £12,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotations to-day for cash and two mos. delivery are respectively 3/16d., and 1/16d., above those fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
Jan. 2, 26 7/16 cash 26 7/16, 2 mos.
Jan. 3, 26 9/16 cash 26 9/16, 2 mos.
Jan 5, 26 9/16 cash 26 9/16, 2 mos.
Jan. 6, 26 1/2 cash 26 7/16, 2 mos.
Jan. 7, 26 3/4 cash 26 7/16, 2 mos.
Jan. 8, 26 5/8 cash 26 1/2, 2 mos.
Average for the week 26.572 cash 26.489, 2 mos.
Bank Rate 4½ per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

THE MOTOR FATALITY.

VERDICT AT INQUEST.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, concluded the enquiry touching the death of Miyaji Karimal, who died from injuries received by being knocked down by a motor car, near the Parsi Statue, on the 6th instant. Shivram Ramji, the police sepoy who was on duty at the time near the scene of the accident, deposed to having heard the driver of the motor sound the horn. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by being accidentally jammed between a motor car and a tram car.

INJURY TO A SYCE.

Baloo Bapu, a syce in the service of Mr. Mulji Khatoo, of Wilderness Road, was cleaning out a horse's hoof, when the horse, growing restive, kicked him in the face, knocking out three teeth and cutting his tongue. The syce was taken to the J. J. Hospital where his tongue was stitched up.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The Excelsior's programme this week is a fairly big one. The management are showing the Pompeii films in full, and while some of those who have already seen the film when it was presented in sections may not care to renew their acquaintance, the crowded houses on Saturday and Sunday showed that the decision was a popular one, especially with the Indian community, to whom these classical films seem to appeal more than to Europeans. The matinee on Sunday afternoon was especially well attended, and those from the suburbs who were unable to attend this performance are reminded that there will be another matinee for the showing of the "Last Days of Pompeii" next Sunday.

The Merry Magnets are in their last week's stay at the Excelsior presenting an interesting programme. In this programme dancing is the chief feature. Of dances there are all sorts and kinds including Box and Dare, that smart pair, so brimful of merry quips and jests. Mrs. Dora Doreen's Scottish dances were a feature of the programme. Bert West, a comedian, presents song and dance as a policeman is quite entertaining, and then there is May Sherrad, the India-rubber ball bouncing lady, who has new bounces and jumps.

Alastor, the mystic, did a good business in the garden reading characters on Saturday and Sunday.

Owing to the length of the programme the first house commences at six o'clock instead of 6-30 this week.

LA SCALA.

Crowded houses both on Saturday and Sunday and the frequency with which the audience broke into roars of laughter and cheering leave little doubt as to the great success of the "Tit-Bits from Cinderella" given by Miss Alice Digby with the assistance of Mr. Lew James. A more attractive programme of this kind has not been put on the stage in Bombay for some time.

The other artistes, Miss Reina Selma, Little Mona and Miss Belle Sparkes were also well received, while the picture side of the programme was well represented by a couple of good comics and a coloured film entitled "An Animal Acrobat."

AMERICA-INDIA.

Among the many heroes who figured in the American Civil War, the place accorded to Philip Henry Sheridan is no mean one. Like many of America's great men of the day, his climb up the ladder of fame was meteor-like in its speed and brilliance, only ten years elapsing from the time he passed out of West Point to when he commanded the Cavalry of the Union Army. His victories at Stone River and Cedar Creek have hardly been excelled, and in both instances he turned what seemed certain routs into decisive victories. It is, therefore, no wonder that "Sheridan's Ride," which has the place of honour on the America-India Bill this week, attracted considerable attention on Saturday night, and the fact that it concerned the fortunes of a young man, George Brierson and the progress of his love-suit primarily, and Sheridan's twenty-mile ride only as an incident of secondary importance in the former's career, was rather unfortunate. While its advertisement as being one of the "finest battle pictures ever screened" is somewhat of a tall order, it is more than suggestive of that famous battle. It also we think, successfully conveys the spirit and atmosphere of that attractive old-world gentility of America in the mid-Nineteenth Century, which adds to the interest in the film, (which, by the way, has been shown in Bombay before,) considerably. Other films are, "Nature's Little Tragedies," an interesting study of insects that prey on one another; "Deauville," a coloured film of the seaside resort of that name in the south of France, and a "comic" entitled "Friscot's Itching Powder."

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

The Olympia Picture Palace, again screen an interesting group of three films this week. "The Royal Sin," the principal one, is the story of a young prince's secret love marriage with a girl of not particularly high birth, and its tragic sequel. A year after the marriage a male child is born, but one day the Prince receives an immediate call from his country and departs leaving his wife and son. The unfortunate wife waits for years for the return of her Royal husband, but dies without seeing him. After seventeen years the Prince becomes the King and the son, a lieutenant in his father's regiment, the father being unaware of his birth, is falsely charged with an intrigue with a spy and is ordered to be shot. When it is too late the King realises that he has ordered the death of his own innocent son. "Art and Honour," another good film, is an attractive story of a painter's battle between love and honour.

ROYAL CINEMA.

"Quo Vadis," a film which won immense popularity when previously presented at the Excelsior, is the chief attraction this week, at the Royal Cinema. The story is well-known to the Cinema-going public of Bombay, and large crowds of people evinced no small interest both on Saturday and Sunday, in the stupendous scenes of brutality and human sacrifice. There are four more films to add to the interest of the programme.

ALCAZAR CINEMA DE LUXE.

"The Burden Bearer", which is the star film at the Alcazar Cinema de Luxe this week, is full of thrilling and pathetic incidents. It relates the story of a man's self-sacrifice to save his brother from the snares of a beautiful but unscrupulous friend and engrosses the attention of the audience. There are other interesting pictures besides this.

HONOUR TO MAJOR BLACKHAM.

PARSI AMBULANCE DIVISION'S ADDRESS.

The Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade presented an address yesterday morning to Major R. J. Blackham, Honorary General Secretary of the Indian Council of the Association, congratulating him on the honour of the C.I.E., having been conferred on him by His Majesty in the New Year's Honours list. The function took place at the Elphinstone High School and was presided over by Mr. H. G. Clark, the Superintendent of the Brigade, in this presidency. There was a large attendance of Parsi ladies and gentlemen taking interest in the Ambulance movement.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji read the address which among other things stated as follows:—

"We have noted with extreme gratification and pride that since your arrival in India in 1909, when there were hardly more than two centres of St. John Ambulance Association, there are now close upon 219 Centres in different parts of the country, doing very useful work in their respective spheres. Not only that Centres have multiplied through your exertions, but numbers of Divisions of the Brigade have been brought into existence through the encouragement and impetus received by them at your hands. We pray that you may live long to enjoy all the honours that have been conferred upon you and that we may always count upon and rely on your good offices and encouragement in our work."

The address was then placed in a beautiful silver casket and presented to Major Blackham by the President amidst great applause.

Dr. Mehta of Baroda then addressed the meeting and announced that a friend of his had consented to give Rs. 300 for a shield to be established in the name of Major Blackham and hoped that the Committee would restrict its competition to ladies only.

MAJOR BLACKHAM'S REPLY.

Major Blackham, on rising to reply, was cheered by the meeting. He said that he found it very difficult to make an adequate speech because he was to a considerable degree overcome by emotion. He thanked the Parsi Division for the great honour they had done to him that morning. He recalled the time when he had arrived in India in 1908 and when the work of the Association had fallen very largely on the efficient shoulders of Mr. Clark and remarked that ever since then the relations between him and Mr. Clark were of a most cordial nature. He also referred to the good work done by Dr. Mehta for the Association, specially the Parsi Division, which, it was unnecessary to tell them was very efficient and could be termed the premier division in India.

Major Blackham then announced that he had succeeded in getting a reduction in the period for service medal, which was brought down from fifteen to ten years for all services in tropical countries and that concession, he remarked, would bring the medal to several Parsis immediately. He was glad to see so many Parsi ladies present at the meeting and he had learnt with great gratification that they were in conjunction with the Tuberculosis League battling the disease, which he would repeat once again, was the real plague of India.

He thanked them again deeply for the great honour done to him, and he hoped that the Parsi Division would be a model to other Divisions.

On the motion of Dr. Nunan a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and the meeting dispersed.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

MR. DASTUR RE-ELECTED REGISTRAR.

The annual meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held on Saturday in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

The Vice-Chancellor at the outset regretted to say that Sir Alfred Hopkinson was unable to deliver his address to the Senate and was unable to say when he would be able to do so.

Principal R. P. Paranjpye moved that Khan Bahadur F. M. Dastur be elected Registrar of the University for the next two years.

Mr. Paranjpye said he was sure he was voicing the unanimous opinion of the Senate when he said that the great efficiency with which the management of the University was being carried on was due to Mr. Dastur, who had now served them for the last ten years. Mr. Dastur was now out of harness, being relieved of his professorial duties, and would now therefore be able to give his whole time attention to the affairs of the University. Sir Alfred Hopkinson had in his report said that from his long experience of the management of different Universities he found that the University of Bombay could claim superiority to many of them in point of efficiency. Mr. Paranjpye drew the attention of the Senate to the fact that the Universities of Calcutta and Allahabad had full-time Registrars, while Bombay had only a half-time Registrar, and as Mr. Dastur worked whole-time on his present salary, he (the speaker) hoped the Syndicate would consider the advisability of increasing the salary of their Registrar. The new responsibilities which they would undertake under the new scheme would entail further work on the Registrar, and from that point of view it would be necessary to consider the question of an increase of the salary.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas seconded the motion.

Mr. E. D. Talati, supporting the motion, agreed with Principal Paranjpye as to the necessity of increasing the Registrar's salary.

The motion was carried.

On the motion of Mr. B. V. Mehta, seconded by Mr. D. J. Thacker, Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim were re-elected members of the Board of Accounts for the ensuing year.

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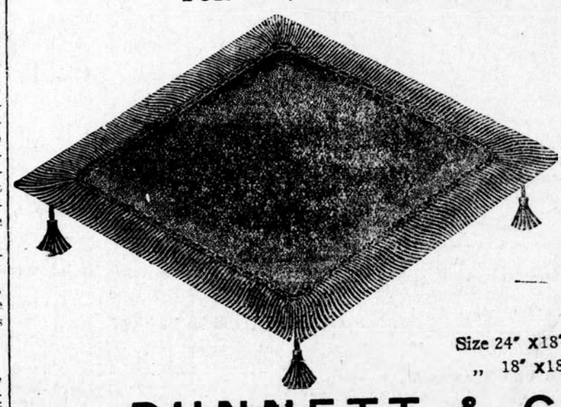

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SPORT AT HOME.

LATEST LEAGUE POSITIONS.

ENGLAND'S VICTORY IN THIRD TEST MATCH.

FOOTBALL.

ASSOCIATION

Although Blackburn Rovers could only draw on Saturday, they still kept pride of place in the First Division of the League, owing to Manchester United failing against Bolton. Blackburn were at home to Aston Villa and had bad luck, for they lost Robinson their goalkeeper, in the first half, and Bradshaw had to take the position between the posts. Even with this handicap, the Rovers came near winning in the second half, for Shea and Hodkinson made brilliant efforts, but Hardy kept his charge intact and the end came with no score.

Manchester United again found Bolton too strong in the return match of the season. The Wanderers performed much better on a heavy ground than did Manchester United, whose goal was captured thrice before half-time through Lillycrop and Smith (2). The last-named player shot a fourth goal for his side soon after the interval. Then Wall retired through an injury, and Jones put on a fifth goal for Bolton before West responded for the United. Smith brought the home total to six, and delighted the 35,000 spectators.

Derby County showed excellent form against Tottenham. The early stages were all in favour of Derby, and after eight minutes Barnes got through. Shortly before the interval a penalty was given against Cartwright, and Barbour succeeded with the kick, and Moore added a third goal. The Spurs played better football in the second half until Cantrell was injured and off the field and then Derby went further ahead through a shot from Bagshaw. Middlesbrough gained an excellent win on visiting Bradford City. Only six minutes had gone when Middlesbrough were two goals in front, Tinsley and Cook scoring at close range. However, McIlvenny scored a brilliant goal just before the interval. Subsequently, Tinsley scored again for Middlesbrough, and Storer decreased the lead by heading through from a corner.

HEAVY SCORING.

In beating Sheffield Wednesday at Hillsborough, Burnley gained their first run away victory of the season. Halley scored first for Burnley, following a free kick and Hodgson added a second. Immediately after the resumption, Burnley went further ahead, Nesbit putting through, but Brittleton reduced the lead. Freeman scored Burnley's fourth, and immediately after McGregor scored again for the Wednesday. From this point Burnley had all the play, and two further goals were added by Lindley. In a keenly-contested game at Everton, Newcastle United were beaten by two goals to nothing. Parker scored for Everton after fifteen minutes, and Jefferies got another ten minutes after the interval.

The Manchester City players showed improved form against Sheffield United. Commencing the second half, the home side attacked and Browell got through after four minutes. Shortly after this Utley was injured, and Taylor added a second for Manchester. Sheffield made great efforts in the latter part of the game, but only one goal was scored. West Bromich Albion defeated Preston North End by a goal to nothing, but if the forwards had taken all the chances Preston would have been beaten much easier. The goal was scored by Birch, who converted a penalty.

Oldham Athletic, after having the greater share of the game, were beaten by two goals to one by Chelsea. Halse scored Chelsea's first goal thirty-two minutes after the start, and Ford added a second ten minutes later. Oldham's goal came from a penalty.

THE SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Swindon still holds pride of place in the Southern League, but another reverse on Saturday has reduced the club's lead to a matter of three points over Crystal Palace. The Wiltshire team had to visit Plymouth on Saturday, and could only score once, whilst the home team put on three goals. In the meantime, Crystal Palace beat Millwall by 3 to 0, and so made a distinct gain. The outstanding features of Saturday's matches were the big wins of West Ham United and Norwich City. The former scored half a dozen goals to the one by Bristol Rovers, whilst Norwich put on six goals without response from Southend.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL.

After their brilliant victory over Glasgow Rangers, the Celtic players were strongly fancied to beat Partick Thistle on Saturday. The unexpected happened, however, a hard game, in which the defence was sound, ending in a goalless draw. This reduces Celtic's lead to a single point. Heart of Midlothian making the most of their opportunity. But for fine goalkeeping by O'Hagan, the Rangers' victory at Paisley against St. Mirren would have been more decisive. The only goal came from a shot by Fulton. Queen's Park gave a poor exhibition against 3rd Lanark, and were beaten by five goals, Milne and M'Kie having two each, and Milne another.

ASSOCIATION.

FIRST DIVISION OF THE LEAGUE.

The results of the matches in the League Championship on Jan. 1 were as follows:—

Bolton Wanderers 3 goals, Tottenham Hotspur 0, at Bolton.

Manchester City 1, Newcastle United 0, at Newcastle.

Manchester United 1, West Bromwich Albion 0, at Manchester.

Middlesbrough 3, Derby County 2, at Middlesbrough.

Sunderland 3, Preston North End 1, at Sunderland.

Sheffield United 3, Aston Villa 0, at Sheffield.

Bradford City 1, Liverpool 0, at Liverpool.

Blackburn Rovers 0, Burnley 0, at Blackburn.

Oldham Athletic 2, Everton 0, at Oldham.

The results of the matches on Jan. 3 were:—

Liverpool 2 goals, Sunderland 1, at Sunderland.

Blackburn Rovers 0, Aston Villa 0, at Blackburn.

Bolton Wanderers 6, Manchester United 1, at Bolton.

Chelsea 2, Oldham Athletic 1, at Chelsea.

West Bromwich Albion 1, Preston North End 0, at West Bromwich.

Burnley 6, Sheffield Wednesday 2, at Sheffield.

Derby County 4, Tottenham Hotspur 0, at Derby.

Manchester City 2, Sheffield United 1, at Manchester.

Middlesborough 3, Bradford City 2, at Bradford.

Everton 2, Newcastle United 0, at Everton.

SECOND DIVISION OF THE LEAGUE.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the League on Jan. 1, were as follows:—

Notts County 1 goal, Woolwich Arsenal 0, at Nottingham.

Barnsley 2, Huddersfield Town 1, at Barnsley.

Bury 1, Fulham 0, at Bury.

Blackpool 2, Wolverhampton Wanderers 0, at Blackpool.

Stockport County 2, Birmingham 0, at Stockport. The match between Glossop and Bristol City, which should have been played at Glossop, was postponed owing to the weather.

The results of the matches on Jan. 3 were:—

Hull City 2 goals, Notts Forest 1, at Nottingham.

Birmingham 2, Notts County 1, at Birmingham.

Wolwich Arsenal 3, Wolverhampton Wanderers 1, at Highbury.

Clapton Orient 5, Glossop 1, at Homerton.

Lincoln City 1, Bury 0, at Lincoln.

Bristol City 2, Bradford 0, at Bristol.

Grimsby Town 3, Leicester Fosse 0, at Grimsby.

Leeds City 5, Stockport County, 1, at Leeds.

Blackpool, 3 Barnsley 1, at Blackpool.

Huddersfield Town 3, Fulham 1, at Huddersfield.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Cardiff City beat Bristol Rovers in the Southern League, at Cardiff, on Jan. 1, by 2 goals to 0.

The results of the matches on Jan. 3 were:—

Plymouth Argyle 3 goals, Swinden Town 1, at Plymouth.

Crystal Palace 3, Millwall 0, at the Crystal Palace.

Gillingham 1, Northampton 1, at Gillingham.

Queen's Park Rangers 2, Merthyr Town 1, at Merthyr.

Reading 2, Exeter City 2, at Reading.

Watford 3, Brighton and Hove Albion 1, at Watford.

Norwich City 6, Southend United 0, at Norwich.

Coventry City 2, Portsmouth 2, at Coventry.

West Ham United 6, Bristol Rovers 1, at Upton Park.

Southampton 2, Cardiff City 0, at Southampton.

The Casuals beat Ipswich Town in the Southern Amateur League, at Ipswich, on Jan. 3, by 8 goals to 1, and Civil Service beat Reigate Priory, at Reigate, by 6 goals to 0.

The following tables are corrected up to and including January, 3:—

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION I.

	Pld	Won	Lost	Drn	For	Agst	Pt
					Goals		
Blackburn R.	23	12	4	7	56	24	31
Sunderland	23	11	6	6	42	28	28
Manchester [illegible]	22	13	7	2	36	29	28
Bolton W.n	21	10	5	6	42	26	26
Oldham Ath.	22	11	7	4	34	28	26
Bradford City	22	8	5	9	26	20	25
W Bromwich A.	22	8	5	9	24	20	25
Burnley	23	7	7	9	36	25	23
Middlesbrough	22	9	9	4	37	40	22
Sheffield U	23	9	11	3	37	37	21
Aston Villa	22	8	9	5	20	33	21
Everton	22	7	8	7	25	29	21
Chelsea	21	9	9	3	30	35	21
Liverpool	22	8	9	5	26	38	21
Derby County	22	6	9	7	39	43	19
Tottenham H.	22	7	10	5	34	41	19
Sheffield W.	24	8	12	5	33	44	19
Manchester City	22	6	10	6	24	33	18
Newcastle U.	22	7	11	4	18	29	18
Preston N.E.	23	4	15	4	17	42	12

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION II.

	Pld	Won	Lost	Drn	For	Agst	Pt.
					Goals		
Hull City	21	12	3	6	40	15	30
Notts County	24	11	6	6	45	24	30
Woolwich A	22	13	5	4	33	22	30
Leeds City	20	13	4	3	43	21	29
Bradford	21	13	8	0	38	30	26
Bury	22	11	7	4	27	22	26
Wolverhampton	21	10	8	4	25	27	24
Barnsley	21	9	7	5	26	27	23
Grimsby Town	21	9	7	5	24	31	23
Clapton Orient	20	8	6	6	28	18	22
Fulham	22	9	9	4	30	34	22
Stockport C.	22	6	8	8	31	35	20
Bristol City	21	7	9	5	31	33	19
Blackpool	21	6	9	7	20	26	19
Birmingham	21	8	11	3	28	40	19
Leicester Fosse	22	8	13	1	30	36	17
Huddersfield T.	22	4	12	6	21	31	14
Lincoln City	21	5	12	4	16	30	14
Iossop	20	5	12	3	21	41	13
Nottingham F.	22	3	14	5	22	48	11

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

RESULTS TO SATURDAY DEC. 27 (Inclusive).

	Pld	Won	Lost	Drn	For	gst	Pt.
					Goals		
Swindon Town	21	14	4	3	49	24	31
Crystal Palace	21	10	3	8	35	20	28
Reading	21	11	6	4	26	21	26
Northampton	22	7	4	11	28	24	25
Plymouth Argyle	20	10	6	4	26	26	24
Queen's Park R.	21	8	6	7	26	24	25
Brighton and Hove	22	8	7	7	23	25	23
West Ham	21	8	7	6	37	31	23
Exeter City	20	6	6	8	23	20	22
Portsmouth	20	7	6	7	31	28	21
Southampton	21	8	9	4	3	34	20
Southern United	21	7	8	6	27	38	20
Cardiff City	21	7	9	5	30	27	19
Norwich City	20	5	6	9	28	25	19
Gillingham	21	8	10	3	28	30	9
Millwall	20	5	8	7	23	31	17
Bristol Rovers	22	6	11	5	26	39	17
Coventry City	22	4	9	9	26	42	17
Merthyr Town	20	4	9	7	20	31	15
Watford	22	5	13	4	28	32	14

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

	Pld	Won	Lost	Drn	For	Agst	Pts
					Goals		
Celtic	23	18	2	3	51	9	39
Hearts	23	15	1	6	46	13	36
Rangers	23	17	1		45	10	35
Airdrieonins	23	12	4	7	42	23	31
Falkirk	24	12	6	6	44	36	30
Morton	21	13	6	2	39	27	28
Third Lanark	21	10	7	4	29	9	24
Dundee	24	10	11	3	34	37	23
Hibernians	22	9	9	4	38	35	22
Clyde	21	6	7	8	23	2	20
Dumbarton	20	7	8	5	25	37	19
Raith Rovers	23	6	13	3	30	37	17
Patrick Thistle	23	7	11	5	2	29	17
Motherwell	21	7	12	3	27	38	17
Ayr United	21	5	1	2	29	49	16
Kilmarnock	22	6	12	5	28	51	15
St. Mirren	21	4	14	2	25	39	14
Queen's Park	21	4	11	6	29	46	14
Aberdeen	23	4	13	6	21	40	14
Hamilton A.	22	2	13	5	27	38	13

RUGBY.

The North of Ireland Rugby Football Club, in accordance with its decision not to take part in any matches after Jan. 1 to enable the members to engage in drilling in with the Ulster Volunteer Force, did not play their fixtures the senior, junior, and minor leagues. In consequence of the decision of the club there were no senior Rugby football matches played in Belfast on Jan 3.

England beat the Rest in the last of the International trial matches, at Twickenham, on Jan 3 by 4 goals, 1 dropped goal, 1 penalty goal, and 5 tries (42 points) to 4 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 1 try (27 points); Blackheath beat Richmond at Blackheath by 33 points to 10; London Scottish beat Old Merchant Taylors at Richmond by 6 points to 5.

Cornwall beat Hampshire in the County Championship at Camborne on Jan. 3 by 1 goal, 2 dropped goals, and 3 tries (22 points) to 2 goals and 1 try (13 points).

Hampshire beat Devon, in the South-Western Division, at Portsmouth, on Jan. 7, by 3 goals and 3 tries (24 points) to 2 tries (6 points). The defeat of Devon leaves Cornwall group winners, and they will now have to meet the Midland Counties to determine which of the two shall represent the South against the North in the final match.

Harlequins beat Old Leysians, at Wandsworth, on Jan. 3 by 2 goals and 4 tries (22 points) to 1 goal from a mark and 1 try (6 points).

Old Blues beat London Irish, at Wandsworth, by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Ealing beat London Welsh, at Ealing, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 0.

Aberavon and Swansea played a drawn game, at Aberavon, neither side having scored.

Cardiff beat Llanelly, at Llanelly, by 1 goal and try (8 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Pontypridd and Neath played a drawn game, at Pontypridd, neither side having scored.

Abertillery beat Bristol, at Abertillery, by 1 goal and 1 dropped goal (9 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Pontypool beat Cheltenham, at Pontypool, by 2 tries (6 points) to 0.

Newport beat Devonport Albion, at Devonport, by 1 goal (5 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Gloucester, beat Leicester, at Gloucester, by 2 tries (6 points) to 0.

Northampton beat London Hospital, at Northampton, by 1 goal and 6 tries (23 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Manchester beat Headingley, at Manchester, by 2 goals (10 points) to 0.

Edinburgh Academicals and Melrose played a drawn game, at Edinburgh, each side having scored 1 goal and 1 try (8 points).

Newport beat Exeter, at Exeter, on Jan. 5 by 2 goals and 2 tries (16 points) to 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points).

CRICKET.

The third Test Match of the M. C. C. tour ended at Johannesburg on Jan. 5 in a victory for England by 91 runs. Overnight South Africa scored 124 runs without loss in their second innings, and on Jan. 5 they were all out for 304. England have now won the first three games and have therefore secured the rubber.

HOCKEY.

Richmnod beat the Army Service Corps, at Richmond, on Jan. 3, by 5 goals to 1.

LAWN TENNIS.

The Cannes International Tournament on the Beau Site courts came to an end on Jan. 3 with the final round of the gentlemen's open singles. The match was between Mr. A. C. Hunter and Mr. F. G. Lowe, and resulted in the victory of the latter (10—8, 6—2, 9—7).

BOXING.

Kid Lewis, who holds the Feather-weight Championship of England, met George Buswell, of Fulham, on Dec. 5, at the Ring, Blackfriars Road, in a 20-round contest, and won in two rounds.

AERONAUTICS.

At the Hendon Aerodrome on Jan. 2, Miss Trehawke Davis "looped the loop" as the passenger of Gustay Hamel, whom she has accompanied on many of his flights.

SKI-RUNNING.

The competition for the Roberts of Kandahar Cup for long-distance ski-running open to members of the Public Schools Alpine Sports Club, was held at Murren on Jan. 6, for the fourth year, Mr. J. C. M. Mercer, who won the cup for the last two years, entered again, and was successful in winning the cup outright. There was an entry twenty-four, which probably is a "record" for any British ski-ing race.

SKATING.

The competition for the Holland Bowl, the chief event in the programme of English skaters at St. Moritz, took place on the Bandy Rink on Jan. 6. The result was:—Mr. A. R. Burness, 190 marks, 1; Mr. M. Teichmann, 147 marks, 2; Dr. Edgecombe, 108 marks, 3; Mr. J. Watts, 96 marks, 4. The judges were Mr. G. A. Arton, Mr. E. E. Mavrogordato, and Miss M. F. Urmson.

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

A REMARKABLE BOWLING PERFORMANCE.

A correspondent writes to the "Statesman:"—In the cricket match Dalhousie v. E. B. S. R., played on Sunday last, E. A. Hartley of Dalhousie club, Clacutta accomplished the remarkable bowling performance of taking all 10 wickets for the trifling cost of 17 runs. Furthermore he took four wickets in four consecutive balls, thus going one better than the hat trick. It would be interesting to know whether this has ever been done before in Calcutta cricket. Perhaps some of your readers who are old cricketers can enlighten me on the subject."

The "Express" writes:—The curious story was current at the time of Mr. S. P. Sinha's appointment that Sir Molesworth resented the appointment of an Indian as the head of the department and sent in his resignation, but was prevailed upon by Lord Minto to remain. Another, and a more probable version, is that Sir Molesworth did not object to serve under Mr. Sinha on personal or racial grounds, but that he claimed that if it was considered necessary to select the Law Member from the Indian Bar, he himself had superior claims, based on his long and intimate connection with the Legislative Department. Sir Molesworth was eventually prevailed upon to accept the inevitable.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MEETING THIRD DAY.

FAVOURITES GET HOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

For the third day of the second Calcutta Race Meeting the attendance was decidedly on the small side. Racing proved very interesting especially for the public, for all the favourites got home, except in the Belvedere Pony Plate and the bookmakers fared badly.

HASTINGS PLATE, R. C. and a distance over 7 flights.

Mr. Goculdass' SOLUTION, 10st 3lbs. Hoyt 1
Col. Dessaraj Ur's FIVE CROWN, 11st. 2lbs. McNeilage 2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's PARKHILL, 11st 10lbs. ..... Hillards 3

Also Ran:—Proprietor 11st 13lbs; Macann, 10st 11b; Master Miller 9st 12lbs.

Betting:—Evens Solution; threes Macann; sixes Five Crown, twelves the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 18 for win, Rs. 12, Rs. 11 and Rs. 22 for places.

The Race:—Proprietor led, followed by Five Crown and Macann, then Parkhill and Solution. Near the half mile the leader fell back and Macann went to the front. Solution came third. Five Crown beat Macann opposite the Zeerut opening, but Solution sailed away in the run home, an easy winner by 21-2 lengths; 6 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—3 min. 2 3-4 secs.

BHOWANIPORE PLATE.—Division I. 6 furlongs:—

Captain Hillard's LAKME, 8st. 2lbs., Ferguson 1
Messrs. Pugh and Patterson's SITA, 7st. 13lbs. ..... Hardy 2
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's CHIN CHIN, 8st. 5lbs. ..... Smyth 3

Also Ran:—Vanity Box 10st. 4lbs.; Arkengelo, 9st. 8lbs.; Harene, 9st. 1b.; Eagle Bird 8st.; Rosa Chamberlain, 7st. 11lbs.

Betting:—Evens Lakme, threes Arkangelo, sixes Sita and Vanity Box, longer prices the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 25 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 29 and Rs. 35 for places.

The Race:—Lakme and Harene raced together for the first three furlongs then the latter dropped off. Lakme led on at a merry pace, and win comfortably by 4 lengths; a neck between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 16 secs.

HOOGHLY PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Goculdass' PRIMROSE MORN, 9st. 9lbs. ..... Ruiz 1
Mr. Bilimoria's HOPPNER, 7st. 13lbs., Sampson 2
Mr. Ainsworth's Ute, 8st. ..... Smyth 3

Also Ran:—Lumination, 8st. 9lbs.; Hit or Miss, 8st. 4lbs.; Watch Tower 8st.; Orepesa, 8st. 10lbs.

Betting:—Two to one on Primrose Morn, sixes Watch Tower and Ute, tens the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 16 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 43 and Rs. 35 per for places.

Pimrose Morn won easily by 3-4 length; half-a-length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 2 1-4secs.

BHOWANIPORE PLATE.—Division II 6 furlongs.

Dr. Bassler's KING ANONDALE, 7st 13lbs; Ames 1
Mr. Lander's SIDEWALK, 8st 6lbs, Andrews 2
Mr. Norton's LITTLE SCOTT, 8st 13lbs, Sampson 3

Also Ran:—Little Fergus, 9st. 4lbs; Katharos, Upguards, 8st. 7lbs., Black Sand, 8st. 2lbs; Chow Chow 7st. 8lbs.

Betting:—5 to 2 Sidewalk, fours Little Scott and Katharos, threes King Anondale, longer prices the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 44 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 16 for places.

The Race:—Rs. 44 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 16 for places.

The Race:—King Anondale took a long lead Sidewalk came with a late run and challenged the leader opposite the stand, but lost by 3-4 lengths; 3 1-2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 16 1-2 secs.

MERCHANTS' CUP.—1 1-2 miles.

Mr. Galstaun's SHINING WAY, 8st. 12lbs. ..... Trenoweth 1
Mr. Roychoundhuri's MILLINER, 9st. 2lbs. Ames 2
Mr. Thaddeus WAYWARD and WILD 7st. 12lbs. ..... Ferguson 3

Also Ran:—S. Andrews, 7st. 3lbs.; Matthlock, 8st. 11lbs; Valerius, 8st. 5lbs; and Metamac, 7st. 4lbs.

Betting:—5 to 4 Shining Way, threes Matchlock, fives Milliner.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 25 for win, and Rs. 14 Rs. 14 and Rs. 22 for places.

The Race:—Wayward and Wild led with Shining Way second, the rest in a bunch with Milliner last. There was no change till three three furlongs from some, when Shining Way came to the front and Milliner came up hand over hand and lost to the leader only by 1 1-2 lengths; 1 1-2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—2 min. 36 secs.

BELVEDERE PONY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's MAY KENLEY, 7st. 11lbs. ..... Smyth 1
Mr. Westman's GO ON, 9st. 7lbs. Murdion 2
Mr. Burjorjee's BLUE DUCK, 8st. 7lbs. Trenoweth 3

Also Ran:—Alice, 7st. 6lbs.; Naini, 7st. 12lbs.; Ruling Passion, 7st. 11lbs.; Spring Daisy, 7st. 5lbs.; Fossil, 7st 2lbs.

Betting:—Twos Ruling Passion and Go On, fours Alice, sixes Naini, eights Spring Daisy, longer prices the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 223 for win and Rs. 54 Rs. 22 and Rs. 76 for places.

The Race:—Alice led up to the three furlong post then Go On came to the front but opposite the distance May Kenley challenged him and won after an exciting finish by 1-2 a length; 3-4 length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 44 1-2 secs.

CITY PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Captain Molony's MISS DRAKE, 7st. 12lbs. Ferguson 1
Mr. Goculdass' DOUBLE CHIN, 9st., Ruiz 2
Mr. De Sousa's REBUILT, 6st. 10lbs, Melsom 3

Also Ran:—The Witch, 7st. 4lbs.; Mirman, 9st. 9lbs.; Shell, 7st 11lbs.; I. E., 7st. 4lbs.; John Doil, 7st 3lbs.; St. Bobs, 7st. 11b.; Affluence, 7st. 3lbs.; Wise Hawk, 7st. 5lbs.

Betting:—Twos Miss Drake, 5 to 2 Double Chin, fives Airman, longer prices the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 41 for win and Rs. 17, Rs. 17 and Rs. 31 for places.

The Race:—Miss Drake led from start to finish winning easily by 4 lengths, a neck between second and third.

Time:—2 min. 9 1-2 2secs.

RANGOON HORSE SHOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 24.

The annual Horse Show, which opened yesterday, has quite a record number of entries in the different events except the event for best pair harness horses, which only attracted two entries. Mr. James S. Love, of Australia, who acted as judge expressed himself highly pleased with the various competitions. The Best Stallion Class was won by Mr. F. W. Leent's Lord Clive; in Harness Class, Mrs. F. McCarthy's pair of Skewbalds, looked in excellent condition and showed up well in the ring.

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BOMBAY RACES.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

"CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME."

THE LUCKY PUNTER.

From a money-spinning point of view, last Saturday's card presented few difficulties to the average student of racing form, and the big crowd that bustled up to "Hugheseania" for its mild flutter on the seductive, Tote, must have been filled with the pleasurable expectancy of adding to an existing credit bank balance, or restoring a much depleted exchequer, as the case might be. It was certainly quite a permissible anticipation, for, in spite of the open appearance of one or two events, due to the handicapper's skilful juggling with the weights, the prospect of reaping a profit on the afternoon on the various contemplated transactions was most encouraging.

"BEGGAR MY NEIGHBOUR."

In the words of an old saw "Hope told a flattering Tale," and by the time the sixth race had come up for discussion, the air was alive with a posse of gaunt, hungry-looking broken sports foraging round on "beggar my neighbour" expeditions in search of the requisite pelf to prosecute what is known as a gentle "recovery." It was positively dangerous to look pleasant; and the mere semblance of a smile, or self-satisfied smirk, was a more than sufficiently suggestive index of concealed opulence to justify an appeal from the luckless marauders for temporary accommodation until gun-fire by Monday.

EXPENSIVE RACING.

For the big majority it must have been a disastrous day; the favoured few had a splendid time; and the Tote, as usual, did extremely well with a profit of Rs. 16,918, or with what must have been garnered in at the Second Enclosure, say roughly. Rs. 25,000—not bad for an afternoon's work! These Mahaluxmi race-meetings are very enjoyable, but they are at the same time very expensive, and if no other evil has been wrought, Lord Sydenham's Racing Bill has obviously levied a tax on the pleasures of the Bombay sporting public, which they can ill afford to meet. All said and done, the subscribers to this heavy impost are not a numerous body, and the day cannot be far distant, when the huge monetary drain must inevitably culminate in bankruptcy, amongst the small section of the community it intimately affects. The Committee of the W. I. T. C. have intimated that 2 per cent. of the Club's profit will be given to charities. What charities? Charity is supposed to begin at home. When the W. I. T. C. propose distributing the public's money for benevolent purposes, those who provide the wherewithall should at least have some voice in the apportionment. And as the 10 per cent. Tote commission appropriated by the Club is injuriously excessive, no better charitable object could be served than reducing the ruinous exactment by 2 per cent. for the benefit of their constituents before entering upon an outside campaign of benevolence which circumstances do not justify.

THE LUCKY MAN.

To the scientist, accustomed to recognise the operation of law in all phenomena, even though the nature of the law and the manner of its operation may be unknown, there is something strange in the prevalent belief in luck. In the operations of nature and in the actions of men, in commercial transactions, in games of chance and in racing, the great majority of men recognise the prevalence of something outside law—the good-fortune of men or of nations, the luckiness or otherwise of special times and seasons—in fine the influence of something supernatural. This is true alike of great things and of small; of matters having a certain dignity, real or apparent, and of matters which seem utterly trivial.

In what way could this belief find more material support than by a wholly impartial investigation of the operations of a new "Napoleon" of the Tote who has suddenly loomed up into prominence through his recent startling predictive manifestations during the course of the last two Extras. This gentleman with most engaging candour admits he knows nothing of the technique of racing, and from a racing standpoint is unable to differentiate between a race-horse and a Surat bullock. Despite this, by the promptings of an uncontrollable impulse, he has on two consecutive occasions been able to presage the victory of Mordialloc, a confirmed cripple, returning a dividend of Rs. 568, and last Saturday, he goes one better by picking out Kayid to win the first division of the Northcote Plate, with a dividend of Rs. 876/8 attached. There is really something eerie about this sport's vaticinations, and his further exploits in divination will be followed with a good deal of interest. What makes the phenomenon more remarkable is, the lucky gentleman in question confessed to having selected Kayid on his taking appearance, whereas, when the game little pony passed under the critical observation of one or two recognised experts in horse-flesh, he was unanimously voted a "grass-cutter's tat." If this is not luck, then think the matter out, and give the sensation a more befitting designation.

A "GOOD THING" GOES DOWN."

The opening race, the first division of the Northcote Plate was naturally considered to be a good thing for White Silk, in spite of the 10 lbs. penalty he incurred by winning the Sandhurst Plate at the Fourth Extra. He was meeting Gulberga at a disadvantage of 12 lbs., but by the engaging manner in which he had negotiated the previous six furlong race, there was every reason for presuming, he would again account for Mr. A. S. Oomer's representative Gulberga with this concession thrown in. After running prominently to the home-turn, White Silk, however, suddenly appeared to stop to nothing and was so to speak, a beaten horse after having completed about 4½ furlongs of the journey. That Mr. Ali bin Talib's breedy looking grey should have been beaten by Kayid counts as nothing, this latter pouy had not been seen out before and might have been an "Abdul Malik" for aught any one knew about him outside of his connections. Under the circumstances, White Silk undoubtedly should have put up a better display, taking a line through Gulberga, and his unaccountable performance, with Buttercup's miserable essay the week previous, are a type of racing mystery which create a lot of irritation and discontent until they are cleared up. In White Silk's case, Mr. Ali bin Talib, the owner, was reported to have been very much upset at his horse's disapponting display. Well we were all upset, and in order to restore the owner's equilibrium; in fairness to the jockey; and for the satisfaction of the large number who supported White Silk, it is to be hoped an investigation followed on, the result of which should be made known in due course. Something untoward must have occurred in the race. A newly landed horse improves a little each week, and if White Silk's only reason for "cracking up" in the race as he did is, the fact of his being a three-year-old, and having had 10 lbs. extra to carry, the information should be as widely circulated as possible for future guidance.

"THE TANSA PLATE."

In winning the Tansa Plate Young Hyderi once more demonstrated what a good little horse he is. He, however, had a most dangerous opponent in Welcome (on paper) who happened on this occasion not to be in the vein and ran nowhere. Jessor after his excellent performance in winning the Mofussil Plate at the penultimate meeting of the Poona season, was expected to run better. The distance suited him to a nicety, and as he has shown his ability to stay the trying seven furlongs on the hilly Deccan course, with a great turn of foot, his effort last Saturday was a little disconcerting. Seaman, in running third, justified the good opinion expressed in these columns regarding his capabilities, and as he is likely to improve he may yet be expected to earn a bracket.

NOT A COMPLIMENTARY PICTURE.

Duller is Mr. Ali bin Talib's first jockey, and having the mount on Gowahajmer, this horse at the weights, was presumably better than his stable companion Real Gold. The result proved otherwise, for Real Gold won the Charni Road Plate comfortably with Bowley up, returning a substantial dividend of Rs. 177 to the lucky blunderers who had the temerity to back their own opinion in preference to the owner's. Had Gowahajmer won the price returned would probably have been about 3 to 1. Sixteen and a half to one was much more satisfactory, which of course conclusively disposes of the contention with regard to the utility of coupling up the horses of one owner, and paying the dividend on the stable. Dhaman must have caught a glimpse of the very moderate photographic replica of his anatomy appearing on the race card, and was a little upset in consequence. This horse is in great form, and is certain to annex a race or two at the Big Meeting next month. It is impossible to express an opinion regarding Nakib as he did not run forward enough to justify comments one way or the other. He looks well, and if his weights are not excessive he will also win over a journey.

DALMATIA.

In winning the Sandown Plate with 10 st. 9 lbs. in 1 min. 2-5 sec. Dalmatia has unmistakably intimated that she is in fairly good fighting fettle. And it is quite on the cards, if this brilliant mare can be brought within measurable distance of her English form, she will have a good deal to say when some of the coming big events are set down for discussion.

Saidan, the promising Griffin that so easily accounted for the Hopeful Plate at the Fifth Extra has changed hands in the interval, and is now the property of Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass, who paid Rs. 6,000 to acquire him. On Saturday Rs. 2,500 was refused for Kayid after his sensational win in the Northcote Plate.

THE NORTHCOTE PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

(Division I.)

8-15 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1913. W. A. Penalties—Winners: once, 7lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Mr. Munsoor M. Salim's KAYID 7-9 Kaikhosroo 1
Mr. A. S. Oomer's GULBERGA 7-9 Abbas. 2
Mr. Abdoola Faras' GOLDEN GATE 8-3 Zammil 3
Mr. Salim Abdul Rehman's STABLE BOY 8-3 Purtoosingh 4

Also Ran:—George V (Pratt 8st. 10lbs.), Nawabzada (Abdoola 8st. 7lbs), Yeman Pasha (Brown 8st. 7lbs.), Fared Beg (Clarke 8st 7lbs), Thunder (Mujeed 8st 6lbs), White Silk (Duller 8st 5lbs), Sunbeam (Harrison 7st 9lbs).

The Race.—Nawabzada showed up momentarily, soon to be passed by Yeman Pasha and White Siik. Passing the half-mile post White Silk went to the front. Coming near the home turn George V made an effort to come up on the outside, but was soon done with. On entering the straight White Silk, who appeared to be going well within himself, collapsed, and Gulberga and Kayid had the isue pretty well to themselves, the latter winning by 1 length— 3 lengths—1¼ lengths. Time:—1min. 24secs.

Total Investment:—Win. Rs. 9,740, Place Rs. 12,210.

Dividends Paid:—Win. Rs. 876/8. Places Rs. 88, Rs. 18/8, Rs. 55/8.

THE NORTHCOTE PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

(Division II.)

3-45 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1913. W. A. Penalties—Winners: once, 7lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under, 14lbs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's RED SILK 7-5 Duller. 1
Mr. Khatao bin Amir's NAINAVA 8-6 Bowley 2
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's ENGINE 7-5 Mujeed 3
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's BIN RASHID 7-5 Kaikhosroo 4

Also Ran:—Burges (Etu 8st. 11lbs.), Heliograph (Brown 8st. 10lbs.), Tubs (Ahmed 8st. 7lbs.), Arrem (Keess 8st. 3lbs.), Minimax (Purtoosingh 7st. 9lbs.), Ranjit (Zammil 7st. 9lbs.), Khailan (McGlone 7st. 5lbs.).

The Race:—Arrem and Ranjit were badly left. Nainava, Red Silk, Khailan and Burges took up the running in the order named. At the bend Engine and Tuba improved. Down the straight it was a race between Nainava and Red Silk, the latter getting the best of it by 1¼ lengths—3 lengths—1¼ lengths. Time 1min. 24 7/5secs.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 9,450. Place Rs. 10,740.

Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 18, Rs. 31.

THE TANSA PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs

4-15 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Major F. B. Prideaux's YOUNG HYDERI 8-6 Khaikosroo 1
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' GERMAN SILVER 7-12 Luckman 2
Mr. S. A. Wahed's SEAMAN 7-11 Harrison 3
Mr. Haji Sayed Rashid's GOLDEN DUCAT 7-13 McGlone 4

Also Ran:—Harry Johnson (Kees 9st. 7lbs.), Ajmer (Brown 8st. 9lbs.), Good Gold (Ahmed 8st. 6lbs.), Berar (Mujeed 8st. 4lbs.), Welcome (Purtoosingh 8st. 2lbs.), Yungi Dunya (Bowley 8st. 2lbs.), Thabashir (Pratt 8st. 1lbs.), Tulwar (Fahad 8st.), Jessor (Duller 7st. 9lbs.), Sir Malt (Greenhalgh 7st. 6lbs), Farash (Etul 6st. 10lbs.).

The Race:—Welcome as usual was first away, but disappeared suddenly, being replaced by Harry Johnson and Good Gold, Thabashir being close up followed by Seaman, Golden Ducat and Young Hyderi. Rounding the bend Young Hyderi went to the front and shaking off a futile challenge from German Silver, won by 1½ lengths—2 lengths—head.

Time:—1min. 20 2/5secs.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 13,430. Place Rs. 14,040.

Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 49/8. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 69/8, Rs. 66.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.—Distance About 1¼ miles.

4-45 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st Division.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's READ GOLD 8st. Bowley 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s DHAMAN 10-2 Brown..... 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's GOWAHAJMER 8-5 Duller 3
Mr. A. S. Omer's SUNSPOT 7-12 Abbas...4

Also Ran:—Nakib (Pratt 9st. 10lbs.), Tajilmulook (Luckman 9st. 5lbs.), Young Salanic (Purtoosingh 7st. 8lbs.), Valens (McGlone 7st. 6lbs.).

The Race:—Real Gold broke the line first, followed by Tajilmulook and Sunspot. At the nine furlongs, Sunspot was running second, Gowahajmer fourth, and at the seven furlongs Valens moved up fifth. At the half mile Sunspot was running level with the leader and Dhamam improved to fourth close up to Gowahajmer. At the turn Real Gold was still in front going well. Down the straight Dhaman put in a run, but failed to get up. Won by 1 length—1½ lengths—neck.

Time:—2mins. 22 2/5secs.

Total Investments:—Win. Rs. 12,420. Place Rs. 10,670.

Dividends Paid:—Win. Rs. 177. Places Rs. 38, Rs. 36/8, Rs. 15.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

5-15 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

R. K. Sirdar Singh and Mr. A. S. Oomer's DALMATIA, 10-9, Hill 1
Mr. A. W. Essa's SLY KISS, 6-13, Harrison 2
Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathuradass' FORFEIT, 9-8 Pratt 3
Mr. Pitt's IMPECUNIOUS, 7-5, Purtoosingh 4

Also Ran:—Bachelor's Knot (Clarke 9st 11lb), Lady Douglas (Bowley 7st 13lbs), Lord Reay (Kaikhosroo 7st 11lb).

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 15,550. Place Rs. 8,110.

Dividends Paid:—Win. Rs. 33-8. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 15.

A NOVICE SELLING PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs. (Straight).

5-45 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1913. 14 hands entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 9st 7lbs. W. I. 3 lbs, allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500 (No landing allowance).

Mr. Elia Abdulnoor's VUDHIA, 7-8, Duller 1
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's PRESENT, 7-8, Abbas 2
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's DECORATION, 8-3, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. Mahomed Mana's CRESCENT, 7-5, McGlone 4

Also Ran:—Conspirator (Native 8st 6lbs) Lotus (Brown 8st 3lbs), Ramezan (Zammil 8st 3lbs), Puma (Pratt 8st), Rejh Allah (Native 8st), Crisis (Mujeed 8st), Meteor (Fahad 7st 11lbs), Zindan (Keess 7st 12lbs), English Spot (Native 7st 8lbs), Naughty Boy (Etul 7st 8lbs), Arabian Consul (Abdoola 7st 8lbs), Sayel (Kaikhosroo 7st 2lbs), Yama (Harrison 7st 2lbs).

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 9,960 Place Rs. 11,190.

Dividend Paid:—Win Rs. 194-5. Places Rs. 59-8, Rs. 188, Rs. 22-8.

THE CHURCHGATE PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Ebraim bin Faid's FADO, 7-4, Mujeed 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's LORD ROSEBERRY, 8-4, Duller 2
Genl. Nawabzada, O. Khan's REAM, 8-12, Bowley 3
Major J. G. Greig's CASTAWAY, 8-1, Kaikhosroo 4

Also Ran:—Sweden (Pratt 9st 8lbs), Maasal (Etul 9st 7lbs), British King (Clarke 8st 13lbs), Solar Star (Luckman 8st 11lbs), Moonspot (Fahad 8st 5lbs), Mat-hat-Baig (Brown 8st 4lbs), Gafal (Native 8st 1lb), Dilkush (Zammil 8st), Grey Ghost II (McGlone 7st 13lbs), Anaz (Purtoosingh 7st 13lbs), Ben Hur (Abbas 7st 8lbs).

The Race:—For a furlong they were bunched together; then Ben Hur and Masaal broke the line. At the four furlongs Maasal was leading, Ben Hur second and Fado third. At the turn Fado was taken to the front with a clear length's lead, and was chased down the straight by Lord Roseberry and Ream. Fado won by ¾ length—½ length.

Time:—1 min 22 4/5 secs.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 17,690. Place Rs. 13,680.

Dividend Paid:—Win Rs. 274-8. Places Rs. 57-8, Rs. 35, and Rs. 18.

CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 24.

The following horses were scratched:—Guinea Gold, Donald, Wallace, Blarney, Maid Fenny, Snip Snap, Bit-o-Fashion, Scaia.

ROYAL TURF CLUB STEEPLECHASE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

Entries for the Royal Turf Club Steeplechase are:—Solomon Slow, Red Lucifer, Vandabargh, Craigendorrie, Sealed, Hot Scent, Lord D.

ALL-INDIA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

N. W. RY. VOLUNTEERS' FOURTH CONSECUTIVE VICTORY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 24.

The final of the All India Hockey Tournament was played off to-day, the contesting teams being the North Western Railway and the 1st Battalion, Royal Scots, a local regiment. There was a large crowd of spectators and the Judges of the High Court were "At Home" on the ground.

The game was well contested but the superior combination of the Railway team told in the end and left them victors by five goals to one, they thus won the trophy for the fourth year in succession.

As the game began the Volunteers made several attacks on the Scots' goal but without success till a clever pass gave the Volunteers a fine opportunity and the ball found the net. Soon after the Volunteers secured a corner and scored again. At half time the scores stood two goals to nil. The Scots played a better game in the second half especially at the beginning and made several onslaughts on the Volunteers' goal. After some up and down play the Scots scored. This encouraged them and they would have scored oftener but the forwards failed to put the ball through and the Volunteers being in possession, carried the ball by clever passing bouts and secured three more goals to one in quick succession, leaving them the victors by five goals to one. The Volunteers showed much skill and their combinaton was much admired. The Scots' backs played a good game and did much to prevent a larger score by their opponents.

The cup was presented to the winners by Lady Richards. The members of the winning team also got a smaller cup each to keep altogether and the runners-up received medals. The Chief Justice Sir Henry Richards made a short speech congratulating the winners and praising the losers for their excellent play.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

GARRISON INTER COMPANY TOURNAMENT.

"A" COY. SHERWOOD FORESTERS (8) BEAT "D" COY. B. V. R. (0).

"A" Coy. Sherwood Foresters experienced no difficulty in defeating "A" Coy. B. V. R. on Saturday evening in connection with the above Tournament.

The Sherwoods pressed hard from the beginning, but it was not till play had been in progress for 10 minutes that they were able to open their account. Cunningham scored the first goal for his side, but though the Volunteers were confined to their own "25" for the remaining 20 minutes, Christie was the only one to add further to the score. The first period closed in favour of the Foresters by two to nil.

During the second period the Sherwood forwards showed their superiority in combined and fast play and were able to add six goals to their credit before the close of play. Lane, Cunningham and Christie each scored twice, but the same players threw away several chances of adding further to their victory.

The Sherwoods' back division was never seriously tested, but when called upon porved themselves.

For the Volunteers, D'Silva was the only player to be found working hard for his side.

The final score was:—

"A" Coy Sherwood Foresters 8
"D" Coy. B. V. Rifles ..... nil.

EXPRESS BOXING.

"KNOCK-OUT" IN THERE SECONDS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Jan. 25.

In a boxing match here Sam Langford knocked out petty-officer Curran in three seconds.

WELLS BEATS A FRENCHMAN.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

In a boxing match at Cardiff, Wells beat the Frenchman Pigot in the first round.

CRICKET IN COLOMBO.

AUSTRALIANS V. CEYLON.

AUSTRALIAN VICTORY.

The Australians beat Ceylon by two wickets. The finish was sensational. The team representing Ceylon were all out for 70 runs in their second innings. Cameron took 3 wickets for 9 runs, Minnett 4 for 17, Hazlitt 3 for 28. The Australians requiring 74 to win, lost Waddy and Ebhworth for 8. Minnett batting superbly brought the total to 68 for the fifth wicket. Then three wickets fell for no runs, Horan bowling magnificently. The Ceylon fielding was brilliant. The visitors leave for Australia to-morrow.

CRICKET AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA C. C. vs. NATTORE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

The Calcutta Cricket Club played the Maharaja of Nattore's eleven at Calcutta today. The result was an easy win for the latter by two wickets and 205 runs. Calcutta batted first and scored 111 (Guise 30, Thomas 13, Turnbull 12, and De Lisle 12) against Nattore's 326 for eight wickets (Sempre 73, Yusuf Beg 132, Maharaj Kumar 40, not out).

YOUNG ZOROASTRIANS vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

A LUCKY DRAW.

An interesting match was played yesterday on the Esplanade, Bombay, between the Young Zoroastrian C. C. and the Islam Gymkhana. The Islam Gymkhana going in to bat made 223, to which the Young Zoroastrians replied with a total of 202 runs for 3 wickets when stumps were drawn, the match thus resulting in a draw much in favour of the Young Zoroastrians.

The Islam Gymkhana opened well, Aziz and Patel making a fine stand for the first wicket, and hitting up 70 between themselves. The next four wickets then fell cheaply for an addition of only 65 to the total. Then however came another fine stand, the sixth wicket realising 71. A rot then set in, the 'tail' being unable to achieve anything against the deadly attack delivered by Polishwalla and the last four wickets fell for an addition of only 17, the innings terminating with the total at 223.

The Young Zoroastrians did not open quite so well as their opponents, the first wicket falling with the total at 43. The second wicket however realised 72, the third falling for an addition of 2. Then came the longest stand of the day. Vajifdar and Polishwalla made a resolute stand and scored freely, knocking up 85 between themselves, and remaining unconquered at the close of the game.

The bowling honours of the day were carried off by P. N. Polishwalla, who bowling with splendid precision and effect, secured the fine analysis of 7 wickets for 62 runs. The scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

S. A. Aziz, c Vajifdar, b Mirzan	... 48
S. U. Patel, b Mirzan	... 20
Vali Ahmed, b Polishwalla	... 1
Syed Ibrahim, b Polishwalla	... 16
S. A. Razak, st. Pavri, b Polishwalla	... 73
Peer Mahomed, b Polishwalla	... 2
G. M. Parkar, b Polishwalla	... 23
C. M. A. Khan, l-b-w, b Polishwalla	... 0
Abban, c Warden, b Polishwalla	... 4
S. C. Tyebji, b Warden	... 0
S. S. Buxi, b Warden	... 10
Extra	... 26
Total	... 223

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

D. M. Pavri, c Abban, b Ibrahim	... 15
A. H. Wadia, run out	... 43
P. S. Warden, st. Peer Mahomed, b Ahmed	... 36
H. J. Vajifdar, not out	... 43
P. N. Polishwalla, not out	... 29
The rest did not bat.	
Extras	... 26
Total (for 3 wickets)	... 202

BOMBAY HUNT.

SHORT RUNS.

At Sunday's meet at Parle, a small field of 35 turned out, the only lady being Mrs. W. L. Graham. Shortly before seven the Master moved off to draw in the direction of the White House, and before long hounds owned to a line, though not with any great degree of certainty, following is slowly across the paddy fields, they pushed their quarry out into the Melon Ground, and across to Sahar Hill. Along the base of this they carried on, but contrary to hopes and expectations they did not cross over. From the end of the hill the jack doubled back to Irla, no great distance in front of the pack, and after a short burst they rolled him over before he could get to the railway line.

The brush having been presented to Mrs. Graham, the Master took the pack back to Sahar Hill.

After a short rest, he moved off to draw the familiar covers on the far side. Here the pack put up another jack and tore away after him across the Bomanwadi Valley, towards the Powai Hills, but before they had gone quarter of a mile they ran among a herd of cattle, and could not pick up the scent again, though the hounds were cast right round the place. A forward cast was equally ineffectual, as the morning had become close. A move was made for the mango tope, but nothing being found there, the pack were brought back to kennels.

The meet on Tuesday is fixed for Chuckla.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

LANE.—January 8th, at Delhi, the wife of H. Lane, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HOSKINS—HUSSEY.—January 7th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. R. Stuart, George Douglas, only son of the late George Hoskins, of Canning Town and Mrs. Hoskins, to Gladys Tweedale Owen, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Hussey, of Armenian Ghat, Calcutta.

DEATH.

HALFORD.—January 7th, at her father's residence, 43, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta, Maude Irene, the dearly beloved wife of H. R. Halford, of Dumka, S. P., and beloved daughter of Captain J. Burnett, I.S.M.D.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Presidency Mills Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 9 Marine Street, 2-30.

Y. W. C. A. Annual Business Meeting.

TUESDAY, January 27.

Meet, Bombay Hunt, Chuckla, at Daybreak.

H. E. the Governor goes to Sind.

WEDNESDAY, January 28.

Standard Bank, Ordinary General Meeting, Dadi Building, Churchgate Street, 4.

Meeting of the Standing Committee, 4-10.

THURSDAY, January, 29.

Meet, Bombay Hunt at the Kennels at Daybreak.

Ex-Soldiers' Mutual Aid Society, Dance in the Town Hall.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

The Gaiety "La Scala" theatre 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.).

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY

The 52nd Birthday Anniversary of the late Swami Vivekananda, the founder of the well-known Ramakrishna Mission of Bengal, who earned world-wide celebrity as the most prominent figure at the Chicago Parliament of Religions in 1893, was for the first time celebrated publicly by his followers and admirers, at the Hira Baug, opposite C. P. Tank, Bombay, yesterday afternoon.

There was a large audience composed mostly of Marathi and Gujarati Hindus:—

"Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, was voted to the chair and among those who addressed the gathering on the life and mission of Swami Vivekananda, were Messrs. K. Natarajan, Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer," B. V. Vidhvansa, G. K. Devdhar of the servants of India Society, G. B. Trivedi and others. The speeches were delivered in English, Marathi and Gujarati.

The Chairman, Mr. Khare, in explaining the object of the evening's gathering remarked that Swami Vivekananda's name was not only a household word in this country but he had made himself famous all over the world especially in Europe and America. The great force with which he identified himself was as the Swami described it, Hinduism, and the great message he delivered to he world was that every Hindu, if he had but self-confidence, and if he only knew what real Hinduism was, would be not only great by himself but would be a very great power in the whole world. This message he originally uttered in very low tones, but the volume of the tone gathered strength and it ran from one end of the country to the other. He carried that same message to America, and there in the Parliament of Religions, he exemplified and demonstrated to all the great religious interests that had gathered there that Hinduism was up till then very much misunderstood. He preached there that Hinduism was a religion full of altruism, and that it inculcated love of every man and every soul on earth. He considered that in Swami Vivekananda India had produced a son of whom she ought to be proud.

Mr. K. Natarajan then gave a brief account of the life and work of Swami Vivekaananda in this country as also in America.

Mr. J. K. Devdhar who followed paid a tribute to the Swami. Other speakers, including Messrs. Vidvansa Marathi), Trivedi (Gujerati) and Munshi (English) also addressed the meeting.

At the conclusion of the speeches, Mr. Devdhar spoke of the desirability of forming a permanent Vedanta Society in Bombay to carry out the teachings of the late Swami in a practical manner. The need of such a society was widely felt and he had every reason to believe that, if it was started, it would be widely supported. A committee of gentlemen named at the meeting was formed to take the preliminary steps to organise the association in view.

A vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to an end.

Y. M. C. A. SPORTS.

SMART PEDESTRIANISM.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

The Y. M. C. A. Sports were held yesterday and were rendered notable by the performance of Sergeant Miller of the Royal Irish Rifles, who not only won the hundred yards and quarter mile, but also the relay race, in the last named bringing the Royal Irish Rifles in the winners over the Dublin Fusiliers, though his three comrades in the race had all been beaten by the Fusilier men, and starting last himself he had in consequence to concede thirty yards to their fourth man on a four laps course.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has appointed Sir T. R. Wynne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., President of the Railway Board to be Government Director of Indian Railway Companies in succession to Mr. A. Brereton, C.S.I., who will shortly retire from the appointment.

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Reserve Fund	,,	1,00,000

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31st July ,,	,,	52,35,000
31st December ,,	,,	1,04,00,000

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, Jan. 26.

A SUPREME COURT FOR INDIA.

In "The Commonweal," Sir S. Subramania Iyer, the distinguished ex-judge of the Madras High Court, subjects "The Pioneer's" recent suggestion for the constitution of a High Court for All India to a careful examination. Sir Subramania thinks that the cost of such a scheme would be prohibitive, while the advantages to be derived therefrom would not be commensurate with the cost. Secondly, he is of opinion that decisions given by peripatetic High Courts would not command due respect and authority. Thirdly, he feels that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the "Chief Justice-General" to secure uniformity of decision on the part of the widely-scattered constituent parts of the High Court for All India. Nevertheless, the uncertainty in the administration of the law, due to the conflict of decisions by the different High Courts, is a serious evil calling for remedy, and Sir Subramania proposes the constitution of a Court under the style of Court of Final Reference in India. He proceeds:

This Court should sit, say for about a month or so, at the beginning of each year, for the determination of points of law referred to it by one or more of the High Courts, or the Chief Courts, now established or hereafter to be established. The Judges who should compose the Court should, from time to time, be chosen and deputed from among the Judges of such High and Chief Courts. Whenever it happens that a ruling of any High Court, or Chief Court, relating to the interpretation of some statutory provision, or point of common law or equity, applicable to the whole of India, should be dissented from by the Judges of another High Court, or Chief Court, it should be the duty of the Chief Justice of the dissenting Courts to cause the point to be sent up for the determination of the Court of Reference. Pending such determination, the case which gives rise to the conflict should await final decision. On receipt of the adjudication by the Court of Reference the decree should follow in conformity therewith, and should be open to appeal to the Judicial Committee in the usual course. All determinations by the Court of Reference should be declared binding upon the various High Courts and Chief Courts, subject, of course, to reversal or modification by the Judicial Committee.

These are the broad features of Sir Subramania Iyer's scheme. It would be of much interest to have further expert opinion on its practicability. While we agree, and have already expressed such an opinion in these columns, that the institution of some sort of Court of Appeal for the whole of India is desirable, the elaborate and complicated proposals of "The Pioneer" appear to us quite impracticable and not likely to improve the administration of justice. Sir Subramania Iyer's proposals at least have the merit that they are simple, but they do not, we think, go far enough. It is not enough merely to have a tribunal for the purpose of reconciling the differing decisions of the various High Courts. There is need, we think, for an All India Court of Appeal, to which certain classes of cases could be submitted by dissatisfied parties on lines carefully laid down. The need for an appeal from the High Courts has been strongly shown by certain recent decisions of the Privy Council, and, in our opinion, there should be a tribunal to which parties could go without having to incur the enormous expense and delay of an appeal to London. Such a tribunal, to possess the necessary weight and strength, would have to be, however, of a permanent character. It would not suffice that it should assemble, like Sir Subramania Iyer's Court of Final Reference, merely for a month or two in the year.

It would be interesting to know whence the highly fantastic scheme offered to the public by "The Pioneer" originated, for proposals of first-class importance, such as this one involving an enormous plan of judicial reform, do not usually materialise in the columns of the official organ unless they have undergone process of preparation in some department. And past experience renders it necessary to examine with caution, if not with suspicion, proposals from these quarters, which aim at improving the efficiency of the administration of justice in India. In the present instance, perhaps, "The Pioneer" is inspired from the judicial side of the Indian Civil Service, for it concludes its last article on the subject with the suggestion that "some small acknowledgment should be made of the position of the court of the District and Sessions Judge as that in authority and dignity below the [proposed new] High Court," and, with unusual candour, it asks for a provision which would guarantee the District and Sessions Judges against loss of grade promotion, except upon the recommendation of the High Court. However, that may be, "The Pioneer's" scheme is quite outside the bounds of practicability, though the grounds on which it is put forward are sound enough. These are the same as those on which Sir Subramania Iyer bases his reasons for a Court of Final Reference, namely, that the administration of justice in India is becoming increasingly complicated by the equal authority of a number of different superior courts. The scheme is so complicated that it is difficult to describe it briefly, and even in "The Pioneer's" lengthy articles many important points are left obscure. But briefly it amounts to this: That all the present High Courts and Chief Courts should be abolished, and that in all the Presidency Towns, and any towns with a population of over 150,000, there should be established new Chief Courts, which would be the courts of sessions and the courts of original jurisdiction for the towns in which they are situated. The Appellate Jurisdiction would then be transferred to a High Court for the whole of India, which would be composed of all the Judges of the abolished provincial High Courts. Benches of this Court would sit in all the provincial capitals and other selected centres and at the head of the Court would be a Lord Justice General and President of the whole organisation. His business would be to co-ordinate the work of the Benches, and he would be apparently a sort of peripatetic Chief Justice, wandering at will from one place to another and sitting on any particular bench as it pleased his fancy to do. All this seems very cumbrous. It does not appear at all desirable that the present original jurisdiction belonging to the High Court should be transferred to courts of an inferior status, and no case is attempted to be made out for the setting up of all this new machinery with the exception of vague talk about "the besetting tendency of the Calcutta High Court to treat every case, in appeal and revision, as if it were an original case" and the extraordinary assertion that, because the present High Courts originally belonged to the East India Company, and since the Crown took them over, the fact that they became the King's Court does not seem to have been plainly set forth in subsequent Acts of Parliament is responsible for a feeling that they do not deserve to be held in honour as a court would be, say, in New Foundland.

For the establishment of Sir Subramania Iyer's Court of Final Reference there are very strong reasons, and there are also very strong reasons, as we have said above, having regard to the errors to which the High Courts are liable, for the extension of this proposal into the establishment of a Supreme Court of Appeal for the Indian Empire. This would bring India into line with Self-Governing Dominions, the circumstances being largely analogous,—at any rate in Canada and Australia where there are federated provinces, each with its own High Court and a central Supreme Court of Appeal. In South Africa the system in actual practice amounts to the same, although all the provincial courts are branches of the Supreme Court of South Africa. The establishment of a Supreme Court for the Empire of India, without interfering with the present High Courts, would not involve a prohibitive expenditure and it would provide the easiest and most effective remedy for such anomalies as the existence of a number of co-equal High Courts now involves.

THE PROBLEM OF ALBANIA

Reuter's statement to-day that the impression in diplomatic circles is that the actual date of the Greek evacuation of the Albanian districts "has lost its importance" shows only too clearly the weak and undecided attitude of the European Concert towards this question. It is also a significant indication that the Greeks are not likely to hesitate to have recourse to every possible strategy to delay their retreat. Indeed, M. Venizelos' round of visits to the capitals of the Great Powers has obviously been designed to this end. On personal grounds, of course, M. Venizelos is assured of a cordial reception in each country. His services to Greece have won him European prestige, and his tenure of office is regarded as the best guarantee for peace in the immediate future in the Near East. His visit to Rome, it is hoped, will bring about a clearer understanding between Italy and Greece and smooth the way for a final settlement of the Albanian question, without which no peace can possibly be expected and no orderly government introduced. For, as far as the Concert is concerned, the immediate crux of the Near Eastern situation lies in Albania and in the question of the Aegean Islands. The position in Southern Albania, as our readers may remember, threatened to become acute at the end of the past year, when the Austrian and Italian Governments proposed to insist upon the evacuation by the Greek forces of territories assigned to Albania by the Ambassadors' Conference in London and by the Southern Albanian Frontier Commission. The decision of the Ambassadors that Greece should evacuate these territories on December 31st presupposed that the work of the Commission would have been finished by November 30th. But this hypothesis was not fulfilled, and the British Note suggested that the spirit of the Ambassadors' ruling should be observed by the grant of a clear month's grace to Greece within which to evacuate the territories assigned to Albania. The month will expire in a few days and no signs are yet visible that the Greeks intend to carry out the British suggestion. On the contrary, Reuter's statement that the date of evacuation "has lost its importance" confirms the suspicion that the parties concerned are still playing the old and not always unprofitable game of waiting on events. Meanwhile, the news from Albania is of a most disquieting character. Reuter assures us it is not "dangerous," but only the other day he informed us that the "Government was in an intolerably chaotic state," while to-day he hopes that the question of sending warships to Albania will be "unnecessary." Reuter further informs us that the question of the Albanian loan is still unsettled. Presumably, therefore, the Prince William von Wied, who is said to make a loan of three millions sterling conditional on his accepting the Albanian throne, will postpone his contemplated entry at Durazzo till he receives assurances from the Powers. All these delays, combined with the course of future developments in Epirus, to which we alluded in a recent article on the Albanian situation, will naturally tend to make things more and more complicated. The latest news in the Home papers speak of symptoms of friction among the members of the Control Commission, and of accusations by the Greek Press that the legitimate aspirations of the Greek inhabitants of Epirus have been ignored, the cession to Albania of the contested districts being the cause of violent protests. "On the initiation of a Christian State, and one so liberal as Great Britain," says the Ministerial "Patris," "the Powers seek to sacrifice these Greeks, liberated by the Army of their Fatherland, and to subjugate them to the Albanian tribes in order to satisfy Italian rapaciousness." The semi-official journal then pays a tribute to the "Morning Post," which has not hesitated to acknowledge that the Epirotes have been "sacrificed to the exceptional circumstances in which the European Concert finds itself."

DAY BY DAY.

The Military Danger in Germany.

The German Socialists in the Reichstag have very rightly given the first importance in connection with the Zabern scandal to the part played by the Crown Prince. His Imperial Highness had, of course, nothing to do with the affair directly, but his extraordinary demonstration of sympathy with this extravagant exhibition of militarism, is far more important to the future of Germany than the punishment of its actual authors, or the occurence itself. The Crown Prince is the future Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia. He will enjoy powers, which, in the most liberal interpretation of the Constitution, would make him in many respects almost an autocrat, while the present Imperial Chancellor is engaged in a battle for the recognition of the authority of the Throne as being entirely above that of the people. The conduct of the heir to the Throne in this affair, therefore, is a matter of supreme importance and far beyond that of the conduct of those whom he has taken upon himself to champion. It is time for the German people to look to themselves, when, as Dr. Frank, the Socialist leader, said, the heir to the Throne lives in intimate friendship with men who despise the Constitution, and, we might add, when the Imperial Chancellor quotes a Cabinet Order of 1820 as a justification for the arbitrary intervention of the military when the latter consider that "the civil authority is unable to maintain order"; and when "the inability to maintain order" consists, as in the Zabern affair, in an inability to prevent people from laughing at a puffed-up subaltern.

"The Ex- But Still Prancing Pro-Consul."

A correspondent asks whether the reference to "the cloven hoof of the ex- but still prancing Pro-Consul" in this column on Friday was meant to be applied to Lord Curzon, who, he says, was generally known as a "Prancing Pro-Consul." The term, however, is a generic one, and when it was first invented was applied, we believe, to Lord Milner as well as Lord Curzon. Our reference was not, of course, to the latter, who, however mistaken his views, is generally well-informed, which the articles on "The Indian Peril" are not. There are pro-consuls of the major order and those of the minor order, and we had in mind one of the latter, whose views are too familiar to the public of this province,—or ought to be,—for there to be any doubt of his identity with the author of "The Indian Peril."

St. Stephen's College.

St. Stephen's College, Delhi, which was founded by the Cambridge Mission, is affiliated to the Punjab University and teaches up to the M. A. standard. The subscriptions invited by the Bishop of Ely and Bishop Montgomery are intended for a new building within the confines of the Imperial Capital. The present college stands next to St. James' Church, outside the Kashmir Gate. The College, though a denominational one, is exceedingly popular among Hindu students from all parts of Northern India. It has an Indian Principal, Mr. S. K. Rudra, and its professorial staff includes the Rev. C. F. Andrews, who lately proceeded to South Africa in the interests of the Indian Passive Resisters.

Bengali History of the Mutiny.

The late Babu Rajani Kanta Gupta, who was prominently mentioned the other day as the maternal grandfather of the alleged murderer, Roy, in the Calcutta outrage, was a vigorous writer of Bengali prose. His "Sipahi Judher Itihash" (History of the Sepoy War), on the model of Kaye's "Sepoy War," is a standard work in Bengali historical literature. It has not been forfeited by the Government, as was erroneously reported the other day.

A Dangerous Rifle Range.

The European Association in Calcutta has addressed a protest to the Government of India against the closing of the Rifle Range of the Cawnpore Artillery Volunteers at Barrackpore, as a result of the accidental death of an Indian labourer, who was shot while working in a field about a mile behind the butts. The Range at the time was being used by the 7th Battery R. F. A. The Council of the Association express the opinion that the Range was closed by the Government of India as a result of "such inaccurate information as would appear to have been furnished by the Hon. Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea." Seeing, however, that, as the Association's letter to Government itself states, the Range has been declared at present unsafe by an expert Military Committee which investigated the matter, their suggestion that the Government of India acted on inaccurate information supplied by Mr. Banerjea is as unwarranted and unreasonable as their demand that the order of Government should be immediately rescinded. The letter proceeds to dilate on the general question of the provision of Rifle Ranges for Volunteers, and the extent to which the efficiency of Volunteer Corps suffers for want of ranges. This is a different matter altogether, and one which certainly merits the attention of Government. But to try and make out a case for the re-opening of a condemned range, the use of which has already led to one fatal accident, is ridiculous. The Council of the Association are evidently still in need of that sober guidance, the want of which has always handicapped them in the past.

Malwa Opium.

A Malwa opium merchant writes to us complaining that, owing to the suspension of the export of opium to China, the Malwa trade has been practically killed, there being at present a stock of some 40,000 chests for which no sale can be found. Further, the demand from the inland and non-China markets is supplied totally by Bengal opium, whereas formerly Malwa opium had a fair share in this trade. In consequence, the Malwa merchants are on the verge of bankruptcy, but, as they are subjects of Native States, are precluded from bringing the matter to the notice of the Government of India. Our correspondent appeals to some Indian member of the Viceroy's Council to take the matter up with a view to the clearance of the 40,000 chests of Malwa opium at a suitable price. But how this is to be achieved, unless the Government of India buys it up as a matter of charity, is not quite clear.

The Taluqdari Bill.

A large number of the Taluqdars of Gujarat has submitted a representation to the Commissioner, Northern Division, against the Talukdari Bill, which was introduced in the beginning of last year in the local Legislative Council. The Taluqdars, in the course of their representation, object to several features of the Bill and request the Government to drop it, observing that, far from protecting their interests, this Bill, if passed into law, would deprive them of many of their rights. They further pray that the Land Revenue Code should not be made applicable to them. In their representation the Taluqdars state that they are unable to deal with every clause in the Bill for want of education and they request the Government that they should be allowed to represent their case through lawyers. The Taluqdars most strenuously urge that they should be kept under the jurisdiction of civil courts as they believe that they would not get the same justice from departmental tribunals as they would from the law courts. Their main reason for urging that the Land Revenue Code should not be applied to them is that their lands are private properties and not Government lands, and their proprietary rights should not, therefore, be in any way interfered with.

INDIAN TRADE AND CURRENCY.

SIR E. HOLDEN'S VIEWS.

NEED FOR LARGER GOLD RESERVE.

"A CENTRAL BANK IS BOUND TO COME."

SCHEME OF EMERGENCY CURRENCY AS A PREVENTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

At a meeting of the London City and Midland Bank to-day the Chairman urged Mr. Lloyd George to appoint a Royal Commission to consider the gold question, including a scheme for the issue of an emergency currency. He suggested that if the jointstock banks held at least 6 per cent. of their liabilities in gold it would increase confidence and greatly assist in preventing any crisis.

Sir Edward Holdens's speech is attracting much attention from the Indian standpoint.

Sir Edward poited out that on trade figures for April to October 1913. India should have taken about ten millions less gold, but the amount was only five million less than the corresponding period in 1912. The Gold Standard Reserve has been located for some time in London for the same reason that State Banks in other countries either have credit balances or hold Bills on London in their portfolios. If Indian exports declined there would obviously be fewer Bills to sell to importers. If imports into India rose the demand for Bills by importers would increase and the Exchange would fall. To prevent the Exchange from falling artificial Bills drawn by the Government of India on the Gold Standard Reserve here would be sold and securities therein would have to be realised or borrowed upon. Such a crisis occurred in 1908. Most fortunately it was not the latter half of 1907 when the money rate in London owing to the American crisis was as high as six or seven per cent. If a crisis should take have to be provided for securities in the sequence of a crisis in India cash would have to be provided for securities in the Reserve, either by sale or otherwise. Thus the resources of the London market would have to be used to support India when they were required for this country.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

A careful study of the evidence before the Indian Finance and Currency Commission clearly showed that a larger portion of the Reserve must be held in gold and he hoped that it would be recommended: in that case Bills drawn against gold could be paid in gold and the market would be benefitted by the gold thus released. If this reform is the only result of the Currency Commission its labours will not have been in vain.

It might be that the Commission will not come to any decisive conclusion with regard to the establishment of a Central Bank. Prejudices against it at present are very great; yet in the interests of India it is bound to come. Recent failures of native banks are giving an impetus to the movement. The resources of the three Presidency Banks only amount to an agreegate of thirty-five million, while the accommodation they are capable of giving to the internal trade of India, with a population of 315 millions is only about 17½ millions. The population of Holland is six millions yet the Netherlands Bank provides accommodation to the extent of sixteen millions sterling. France with forty million people has a State Bank which provides accommodation to the extent of hundred millions. He hoped that before long all parties would recognise that for the benefit of India the establishment of a great Central Bank could not longer be delayed.

BRITAIN'S GOLD STOCK.

Discussing the reference by Sir Edward Holden, Chairman of the London and City Bank, yesterday evening, to the example of Germany adding last year twenty millions to the Gold Reserve of the Reichsbank and twelve millions to the War Chest, "The Times" points out that the financial conditions of Britain are not strictly comparable. It is very doubtful if even with increased holdings Germany will be able to finance a great war without suspending specie payments. Germany's problem is different from ours. Britain as a creditor nation is able, if necessary, to call in credits and stimulate an inflow of gold from abroad. Moreover, the actual stock of gold in the United Kingdom is probably at least as large as that in Germany. It is commonly estimated that apart from the Gold Reserve in the Bank of England, which exceeds forty millions, there is as much again in other banks and in circulation.

NAVAL DEBATE.

SCOTTISH LAND CAMPAIGN DELAYED

RESUMPTION OF CABINET MEETING.

LIBERAL CONSTERNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Mr. Lloyd George has again postponed the opening of the Scottish Land Campaign. The action has caused consternation among the Liberals in Glasgow. There have been fifty thousand applications for tickets. The date of Jan. 28 clashed with resumed Cabinet meeting on the subject of the Navy. It has now been arranged that the meeting at Glasgow shall take place on eb. 4.

PROPOSED MEETING AT GUILDHALL.

The Lord Mayor has granted the use of Guildhall for a meeting in connection with the Navy.

BRITISH INDIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

LEAVE PAY FOR OFFICERS AND ENGINEERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The British India Steamship Company have granted their officers and engineers sailing from Indian ports full pay while on holiday at home after serving the stipulated period of service.

PANAMA CANAL APPOINTMENT.

CHIEF ENGINEER TO BE HEAD OF NEW YORK POLICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The Mayor of New York intimates that arangements have been completed to enable Colonel Goethals, Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, to become the Chief Commissioner of Police in New York.

FRENCH AGENT AT TANGIER.

MURDERED BY A DISMISSED FRENCH SERVANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

M. Valdrome, the French agent at Tangier, has been murdered by his chef.

TANGIER, Jan. 24.

The murders of H. Valdrone, it now appears, was a Frenchman, who having been drunk and refusing to work, had been dismissed. Hence his shooting M. Valdrome.

WINTER IN FRANCE,

INTENSE COLD AFFECTS FOOD VALUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Severe cold prevails in France and price of vegotables has increased five hundred per cent. A detachement of dragoons yesterday encountered fourteen wild boars near Nancy which had been driven from the forest in quest of food. The Dragoons charged them, killing five.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN FRANCE

STEEL BUILT CARRIAGES SAVE GREAT DISASTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Frost, which prevented the signal from working, caused a collision between the Engadine Express and a goods train near Calais yesterday. The Dining car of express was telescoped and the train attendant killed. One passenger was injured.

There were many English passengers on the train and they had narrow escapes. Another express left Paris five minutes later and was only brought to standstill two hundred yards from the wreck. The fact that other carriages were undamaged is attributed to the fact that carriages of French expresses "de luxe" are built of steel.

A BIG RAILWAY LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The issue of one-and-a-half million sterling Pacific and Great Eastern Railway Loan has been over-subscribed. The price was 95

THE ZABERN SCANDAL.

HEATED DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG.

SOCIALIST ATTACK ON CROWN PRINCE.

"AN INSUPPORTABLE INTERFERENCE."

CHANCELLOR'S REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Jan. 23.

Intense interest was taken in the Reichstag full dress debate to-day on the subject of the Zabern affair.

The debate instantly became heated. Doctor Frank (Socialist) vehemently denounced the Crown Prince. He said his telegrams were an insupportable interference with the people. If the Crown Prince lived in intimate friendship with the men who despised the constitution they must take their destinies in their own hands. Further remarks led to a great uproar. The President twice rebuked the speaker.

Thereafter the Imperial Chancellor intervened. He said that the language about the Crown Prince revealed Doctor Frank's hate against all that made the soldier's spirit. He energetically rebuked Doctor Frank and repudiated the attack on the Prince.

The Chancellor replying to the criticisms, said that the Cabinet order of 1820, which had never been applied since then till the Zabern incident, was still valid in empowering the military to intervene if the civil authority was unable to maintain order. He denounced the Socialists whose real object, he said, was to destroy the national army. The Centre and National Liberal speakers supported the Chancellor.

A FIERY SPEECH.

Herr Ledebour (Socialist) wound up the debate in a fiery speech. He said the Crown Prince's sentimental farewell to the Hussars at Danzig was reminiscent of a girls' school.

The Vice-President remonstrated against this remark whereupon Herr Ledebour retorted that he would not discuss the Prince if the latter stuck to the trade of making cuff-buttons which he had learned.

Herr Delbrueck protested against the introduction into the debate of the person of the heir to the Throne whose farewell to the Husasrs proved that the right army spirit dwelt in the breast of the future Emperor.

RESTRICTION OF MILITARY INTERFERENCE.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.

The Reichstag has adopted a motion by the Centre-party providing that military action in police affairs shall be so regulated as to assure the independence of the civil authority; also a motion of the National Liberals in favour of a revision of the regulations as to the use of arms by the military. The Right voted with the minority. Radical and Socialist motions thereanent and also a Socialist motion in favour of the abolition of military tribunals were referred to the Committee.

SCENE IN THE HUNGARIAN DIET

PREMIER CHALLENGED TO A DUEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUDAPEST, Jan. 24.

A stormy sitting of the Parliament took place to-day on the occasion of the debate on the Press Reform Law. The majority refused to allow Count Julius Andrassy to speak. The latter, however, insisted, and he was backed up by the Opposition, of whom six were ejected on account of the tumult. Count Andrassy, Count Zichy and three others were subsequently removed, whereupon the Opposition walked out.

Deputy Desy has callenged the Premier, Count Tisza, to a duel on account of the alleged insult.

BIRTH OF HEIR TO BONAPARTIST CLAIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

A son was born yesterday to Princess Victor Napoleon. The infant is the first direct heir to the Bonapartist claims to the throne since the birth of the Prince Imperial

LABOUR CRISIS.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT.

15,000 COALSTRIKERS.

COAL EXCHANGE FIRM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

There are now fifteen thousand coal strikers. The question of a general strike will be decided tonight. The men, while sympathising with the sick and the suffering, have refused for the present to give permits to the supply hospitals. They have advised the hospital authorities to go to the coal merchants.

LATER.

An important development in the position is reported.

A big firm of coal merchants has resigned the Masters' Society and has granted the men's demands.

The Coal Exchange has considered the whole position and has decided not to increase the price.

There is some possibility that the County Council schools will be compelled to close.

Intense cold is being experienced in Britain, which has already lasted fortnight thus increasing the hardships of the coal strike for the poor. Strange scenes were witnessed yesterday, Grenadier Guards and medical students loading and carting coal at depots for barracks and hospitals.

ATTACK ON A NON-UNIONIST.

A crowd of Trade Unionists attacked a non-Unionist at Dublin to-day and fractured his skull with a shovel. The victim's condition is precarious.

BUILDERS' LOCK OUT.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The industrial outlook is gloomy. The Builders' lock-out began this afternoon but it will not be known till Monday how many workers have been rendered idle. Probably 150,000 will be out in the course of the week.

The Carmens' Union has decided to recommend its fellow-workers not to cart coal. The whole dispute has been submitted to the Transport Workers' Federation.

APPEAL FOR TRANSPORT WORKERS' BOYCOTT.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Thirty thousand men who were locked out of the building trade in London, yesterday, will present themselves for re-employment on Monday.

Subsequently the leaders will hold a council of war, and an appeal will be made to transport workers to boycott builders' materials.

FINANCE AND CURRENCY COMMISSION.

DELAY IN SUBMISSION OF REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Reuter learns that the labours of the Finance and Currency Commission have been delayed owing to the illness of Professor Keynes, who is now convalescent after an attack of diphtheria. It is hoped that the report will be completed at the end of the month and signed about February 14. It will be published a week after that date.

DEATH OF SIR DAVID GILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The death is anounced of Sir David Gill, astronomer.

Sir David Gill, K.C.B., LL.D., (Aber. and Edin.), Hon. D.Sc. (Oxon). F.R.S. was born in 1843. After being educated at the Aberdeen University, Sir David was in charge of a private observatory in Aberdeen City between 1868-73 and for the next three years directed the private observatory of Lord Lindsay (now Earl of Crawford) during which he organised the Lord Lindsay's Transit of Venus Expendition to Mauritius, corrected the Longitudes of Berlin, Malta, Alexandria, Suez, Aden, Seychelles, Mauritius and Rodriguez and measured the Base Line for the Geodetic Survey of Egypt, for which he received from the Khedive the Medjidie, 3rd Order. In 1877 he carried out an expedition to Ascension Island to determine the Solar Parallax by observations of Mars, for which he received the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society and the Salz Prize of Institute de France. In 1882 he instituted the Transit of Venus Expeditions in South Africa and photographed the Great Comet of 1882. He directed and carried to completion the Geodetic Survey of Natal and Cape Colony in 1896; and of Rhodesia in 1897. He was commissioned by the Colonial Office to fix the boundary line between British Bechauanaland and German South Africa in 1896. Sir David was the British representative on the Committee of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures. He was the author of several important and original works on matters astronomical and scientific. He was President of the British Association in 1907-8.

ARMY CANTEENS CASE.

TWO MORE SUMMONSES ISSUED.

CHARGE OF TEMPTING BRAVE AND DISTINGUISHED MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The Army Canteens case has been resumed

Counsel for the prosecution announced that two further summonses had been issued, one against a soldier and one against a civilian.

LATER.

The soldier summoned in conection with the Canteens case is Colonel Whittaker, formerly in command of the Second Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Counsel for the prosecution read a letter indicating that payment had been made by Messrs. Lipton to Colonel Whittaker. He said the evidence would be called showing that Colonel Whittaker, when the regiment went to Sheffield, had concluded a contract abnormally favourable to Messrs. Lipton.

Counsel condemned particularly the civilian defendants Minto and Cansfield, who as masters, had compelled their subordinates to do acts with which they are now charged and tempted brave and distinguished men to sell their honour for money.

ENTRIES IN BANK ACCOUNTS.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

With reference to Colonel Whittaker, in the Army canteen case, Counsel stated that the examination of banking accounts indicated a series of half-yearly payments to Whittaker, which, in 1905, represented three hundred pounds per annum.

IRISH CITIZEN ARMY.

MANOEUVRES AT ULSTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Captain White to-day drilled a contingent of the Irish Citizen Army in Croydon Park, Dublin, the manoeuvres including storming tactics. Many reservists were in the ranks.

DISQUIETING NEWS FROM ALBANIA.

QUESTIONS OF LOAN AND SENDING WARSHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

M. Venizelos has left for Paris. While he is reticent as to the result of his visit Reuter learns that the impression in diplomatic quarters is that the actual date of the Greek evacuation has lost its importance owing to the general belief that the Greek Government has no intention of following anything but a moderate and peaceful policy.

News from Albaia is regarded as disquieting but not dangerous. The question of sending warships by the Powers to Albania was raised but it is hoped that such a step will be unnecessary. The question of the Albanian loan is still unsettled.

EPIRUS FRONTIER AND AEGEAN ISLES.

PROPOSAL BY SIR E. GREY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Reuter learns that the British reply to the answer of the Powers to Sir Edward Grey's Note regarding the Epirus frontier and the Aegean Islands, proposes that all Governments shall communicate simultaneously at Athens and Constantinople their decisions on those subjects.

The only question involved is the exact phrasing of the communication of the Powers.

ITALY'S CONCESSIONS FROM TURKEY.

NEGOTIATIONS IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 25.

Signor Nogara, the Italian member of the Commission of the Ottoman Debt, has gone to London.

It is reported, that he will negotiate on matters connected with concessions in the Aidin and Adalia regions, which Italy expects in return for expenditure during her occupation of the Aegean Islands.

LORD AND LADY HARDINGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 25.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge will visit Jodhpur from the 7th to 9th February.

S. AFRICAN STRIKE.

SOCIALISTS' PROTEST.

RECALL OF LORD GLADSTONE DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

A meeting of the Socialists and the Trade Unionists in London to-day passed a resolution protesting against the action of the South African Government in its suppression of the strike and demanding the recall of Lord Gladstone.

Mr. Hyndman said the whole system in South Africa was a vile slavery in the interests of the most loathsome gang of international swindlers the world had ever known.

LABOUR LEADER'S TRIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The South African Labour leader Mr. Creswell, who was arrested recently has been sentenced to one months' imprisonment without hard labour and a fine of twenty pounds for publishing the pamphlet likely to excite ill-feeling and also to ten pounds sterling or two weeks for attempting to induce the men to refrain from working.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 23.

The prosecutor in the trial of Mr. Creswell admitted that there was nothing very inflammatory in the pamphlet. He did not doubt that Mr. Creswell did not intend violence but said that the pamphlet was calculated to induce the people to remain on strike.

The defence, in view of the prosecutor's admission, asked for a discharge, but the Magistrate held that the preamble to the pamphlet was likely to cause disaffection. Creswell, as an educated man and a legislator, ought to be punished more severely than others. He would not inflict hard labour though, he said, Creswell deserved it. The sentence prevents Creswell from attending the opening of the Parliament and an appeal is impossible owing to the existence of martial law.

ASIATICS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FRUIT-GROWERS ASK FOR PROHIBITIVE LAND LEGISLATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, Jan. 23.

The United fruit-growers of the province are asking the Government to introduce legislation prohibiting the Asiatics from owing and leasing land in British Columbia. It is not believed that the local Legislature has the power to deal with the rights of the aliens under the British North American Act.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.

MR. AMIR ALI RESIGNS MEMBERSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Jan. 23.

Owing to pressure of the Judicial Com-Committee and other engagements, Amir Ali has resigned his membership of the Advisory Committee for Indian students.

IMMIGRATION IN THE U. S.

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS EXCLUDE HINDUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

Prsident Wilson has issued a statement explaining his recommendations with regard to immigration. He does not contemplate to disturbing the arrangements with Japan in any way, but says his recommendations are designed primarily to exclude the Hindus.

DEPORTATION CASE.

DELINQUENTS NOT AVAILABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

A telegram from Houghton, Michigan, states, that the Grand Jury has been unable to find a true bill against anybody in connection with the alleged deportation of Mr. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, last month. (See December 28th.)

Mr. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, according to Reuter, was deported from Michigan for ordering miners and their families not to accept the funds raised by the citizens relief committee. Having previously asserted that opponents of an existing strike were responsible for the "Christmas Tree disaster."

MISS MAUD ALLAN'S DANCING.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE WITH VICEROY.

PERSISTENT RUMOURS SET AT REST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

Miss Maud Allan telegraphed as follows to the Viceroy:—"I beg to inquire if any truth in persistent reports that Your Excellency has expressed a desire that persons holding official positions in India should not attend my concerts, and to remind Your Excellency that Lord Crewe undertook that the Indian Government would maintain a strictly neutral attiude regarding my dancing in India."—Maud Allan, Grand Hotel, Calcutta.

His Excellency's Private Secretary has replied as follows by telegram:—"Your telegram of to-day. Viceroy knows nothing of the reports in question which have no foundation, in fact, nor is he aware of any undertaking given by Lord Crewe in the sense suggested."

As regards the report that the use of the Robert's Institute, at Cawnpore, was refused to Miss Maud Allan, the "Statesman" says:—"The fact is that the platform of the Institute was unsuitable for dancing and that Miss Maud Allan was afraid of taking any risks after the strain which caused the sudden close of her Bombay season."

GEOLOGICAL STUDY.

AMERICAN SCIENTIST TO SAKURASHIMA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NAPLES, Jan. 13.

Mr. Frank Perret, the American scientist, has sailed for Japan to study the eruption at Sakurashima.

SUFFREGETTE BOMBS.

EXPLOSION IN A GLASGOW CONSERVATORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.

A watchman extinguished the fuse of a bomb he found in the Botanical Gardens at Glasgow and went to summon the police. Meanwhile a second bomb exploded and caused extensive damage to a huge conservatory which contained most valuable plants.

The outrage is atributed to Suffragettes

NEW SITE FOR ST. STEPHEN'S DELHI.

BISHOPS' APPEAL FOR FUNDS WARMLY COMMENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.

Bishop Montgomery and the Bishop of Ely appeal for £15,000 towards the removal of St. Stephen's College in Delhi to a site of the new city. It is stated that the appeal is warmly comended by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Metropolitan of India and the Bishop of Lahore.

SALVAGE OF SUNKEN SUBMARINE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON Jan. 23

The divers have placed a hawser round the submarine and it is hoped that she will to 2 hours of the 26th inst. at the rates

RADIO MESSAGE AND S. S. "HARDINGE."

The Karachi radio office is in touch with the transport Hardinge since 2 hours today. Radio messages will be accepted up to 2 hous of the 26th inst. at the rates given in the telegraph guide.

LORD STRATHCONA'S FUNERAL.

NOTABLE PALL-BEARERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.

The pall-bearers at the late Lord Strathcona's funeral include Mr. Harcourt. Lord Lansdowne and Lord Aberdeen.

ESTATE OF MR. PETER COATS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.

The estate of Mr. Peter Coats includes securities of the face value of £532,000, of which the value is now returned as nil.

LATE SIR A. A. APCAR'S NET PERSONALITY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.

The late Sir A. Apcar's net personality in England was £3,744.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO KARACHI.

RIGHT OF RECEPTION.

WRANGLE BETWEEN PORT TRUST AND MUNICIPALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Jan. 24.

The "Sind Gazette" in a long article gives what it alleges to be the details of an extraordinary wrangle as to whether the Port Trust or the Municipality has the right to receive the Governor at Keamari Wharves on His Excellency's arrival at Karachi at the end of the present month.

The Commissioner in Sind, according to the "Sind Gazette," has decided the question in favour of the Port Trust, and the Municipality, in great indignation, has lodged a strong protest with the Commissioner.

Meanwhile, the arrangement is that the Port Trust will receive and welcome the Governor on arrival, and the Municipality will present an address at Government House a couple of hours later.

BENARES INSURANCE FRAUD.

THE AGENT CROSS-EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 25.

In the Benares insurance fraud case, among the witnesses cross-examined was Mr. T. Alston, of the National Insurance Co., who stated he got the information of Baroda's death by a letter, dated 8th August. He became suspicious since the man was insured in March and died so soon after in August. He requested the Superintendent of Police, of Benares to enquire if the man had died as reported. The Superintendent of Police replied that no enquiries could be made unless the witness brought a charge. The witness wrote the proposal form as Baroda did not know English and also enquired from Baroda's friends about his health. He made no inquiries about his pecuniary position. It was not the duty of the agent. It was sufficient if the agent believed that the case was fit. Baroda told witness that he was a money-lender and had already gone in for a policy of Rs. 1,500 in the Empire of India and National Companies. The witness paid Rs. 104 to Khitish after Baroda had paid the first premium to the Hindustan and North-British Mercantile Companies, half of which was the witness's commission. Khitish told him to keep the matter secret and that he (Baroda) was able to pay the premiums. Nobody told him that he was a poor man.

PROTECTION OF MINOR GIRLS,

SELECT COMMITTEE MEETING.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Jan. 24.

The Select Committee on the Bill for the Protection of Minor Girls concluded their second day's sittings and adjourned to 7th February, when it is expected, that the Committee will reasseble in full strength. Among the non-officials attending the Committee are Messrs. V. Achariar and V. R. Pandit and Sardar Daljit Singh. The absentee members are Mr. S. N. Bannerjee, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. M. S. Das and Raja Abu Jaffer of Pirpur. The Bill is likely to be of a controversial nature.

ALASKA RAILWAY BILL,

1,000 MILES OF RAILWAY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

The Senate has passed the Alaska Rail way Bill, authorising President Wilson to purchase or construct a thousand miles of railway in Alaska, at a cost not exceeding forty million dollars.

EX-ICE KING SCHEMING VENGEANCE.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily News" writes:—

Mr. Charles W. Morse, the former "Ice King," who, after being sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for fraud and misappropriation during the great financial panic of 1907, and who was released as "dying," after serving little more than a year of his term, is again in the limelight, and is seeking Congressional aid for his schemes of vengeance aganst those responsble for his conviction.

The ex-"Ice King" is petitioning Congress for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the circumstances surrounding his arraignment and conviction. Congressmen are not very favourayly disposed towards the suggestion, as there is a very strong impression that Mr. Morse wants the investigation made in order to give him a basis for civil suts for damages against his enemies on the Stock Exchange.

INSULATION AND THE FIRE RISK IN SHIPS.

The use of flake charcoal as insulation in ship, respecting which there has been correspondence in these columns, is discussed in a special article. Expect opinion is to the effect that under normal conditions there is no special risk attaching to the use of the charcoal, but that the real risk of fire is due to the employment of wood as casing for the insulation.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE RECEPTION.

LARGE NUMBER OF GUESTS ATTEND.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUMINATED GROUNDS.

On Saturday night at Government House, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon held a large reception which was very largely attended.

Since the arrival of Lord and Lady Willingdon in Bombay our Governor and his wife have been so assiduous in their aim to make successful the many splendid entertainments which they have already given to the residents of Bombay from time to time that to attend a function at Government House is nowadays looked upon by one and all as an extreme pleasure and not a duty. This was manifested by the fact that out of 1,600 persons invited approximately seven-eights of that number attended.

The entertainment was, needless to say, a complete success, and the grounds illuminated with electric lamps of various colours and Chinese lanterns suspended from the trees presented a beautiful effect at night time. The fine trees which grace the approach to the State bungalow are in themselves beautiful, but the shadows which the parti-coloured lights spread amongst their boughs and leaves added a glamour to the natural effect. The red-carpeted dais leading to the porch of the State bungalow was once again used and opposite this in the magnificent Durbar Hall which was a blaze of light, extensive preparations for refreshments had been made. His Excellency's full orchestral band under the direction of Mr. Edward Behr played during the evening selections of much appreciated music.

GUESTS ARRIVE BY LOWER ROAD.

According to a change in the usual arrangements the large contingent of the Bombay Police, under Superintendent Williamson, which controlled the large vehicular traffic, directed the continuous stream of motor-cars and carriages to enter by the lower avenue. After the first two or three dotached arrivals had passed, the guests began to drive up without a break in the long procession of conveyances, and were met at the alighting dais by an army of picturesquely clad *chuprassies* and a detachment of the more solemnly impressive *sowars* of the Bodyguard. Their vehicles were, as far as was possible, numbered and parked on the open space of lawn on the cliff near the Main Offices.

Another departure from the usual rule was the fact that Lord and Lady Willingdon did not receive in the central portion of the State Bungalow which has been previously used for functions of this nature. Their Excellencies took up their position on a dais at the end of the large dining-room at the end of the House nearest Malabar Point. First of all those guests whose position gave them the right of private entry, passed from the ball-room, which was crowded with a variety of brilliant costumes and uniforms, into the Dining Room and were presented. After this the remainder of the guests passed though the Ball-Room one by one into the Dining Room and were presented to Lord and Lady Willingdon who stood on the dais to receive them during the entire ceremony which must have been an exhausting one to our Governor and his wife, coming as it did, after the busy round of public engagements which has occupied Their Excellencies' time fully during the past few weeks.

Lady Willingdon looked very charming, in a mauve charmeuse gown, gracefully draped, and finished with lovely old lace. She wore a diamond tiara in her hair Lady Mabelle Egerton, who was with Lord Brassey looked graceful in a lovely black gown, of ninon and crystal beads, and also wore a diamond tiara. Miss Egerton was wearing an effective gown of pale tulle, and lace.

After the presentation the many guests intermingled, and enjoyed the coolness of the grounds and the strains of the band. Soon after eleven o'clock the exodus began and the traffic had been so controlled by the Police that the conveyances left by the same route as they entered—that is by the lower road. This innovation saves a certain amount of time, and also obviates the necessity of accidents which might easily occur when a stream of traffic navigates the narrow roads and dangerous gradients which lead to the main or upper gate.

VICEREGAL LODGE NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Jan. 24.

Mr. Stoks, Hon. Mr. Michael, Mrs. Shute, Miss Shute and Captain Leagh dined at Viceregal Lodge last night.

Rear-Admiral Peirse and Mrs. Pierse, Flag-Lieutenant Hamer, Sir George and Lady Murray, left Viceregal Lodge to-day.

Hon. Mr. Alexander Mcdonald leaves Viceregal Lodge to-morrow.

THE BURMAH CHIEF COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Jan. 24.

Sir Charles Fox, Chief Judge of the Burmah Chief Court has three months extension of medical leave.

The Maharaja of Cossimbazar has been elected the President of the Bengal Landholders' Association for the ensuing year.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

BACTERIOLOGY AND WATER.

VALUE OF DISINFECTANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Jan. 24.

The sitting of the All-India Sanitary Conference was continued yesterday afternoon when Major Christopher introduced his paper on "A Synopsis of Indian Anopheles."

At the Section B, under the presidency of Sir Pardey Lukis, Major Clemesha described some experiments recently carried out by him relating to typhoid bacilli and water. He said if the water is kept on ice only a few degrees above freezing point the bacilli can live for many months.

Dr. L. Fabian Hirst, then introduced his paper on the bacteriology of the Colombo town and well waters. His attempt had been suitable methods for the bacteriological examination of water adopted to local conditions.

Major Clemesha said that many of the results obtained by Dr. Hirst, tallied with the results as published of the examination of water in Madras, in 1910-11.

Major McCarrison desired to bring to the notice of the Conference two methods of chemical purification of water firstly by iodine and secondly by chlorine. He found the chlorine method of which he had experience in Sanwar very efficacious and cheap. It was very useful for small communities and schools etc.

Mr. Dyer quoted instances of Cheltenham and Scarborough, where the method of purification of water by hypochlorite is used on a commercial basis and found efficacious.

Mr. Hutton then introduced his paper on the experiment in the filtration of water through sloe-sand in mechanical filters.

In turbid water mechanical filters were successful in removing the turbidity. In clear water sand of a relatively coarse nature can be used with advantage.

Major Clemesha criticised the interpretation of the results found at Guindy. The sand used was much finer than that in Bengal and was sure to be blocked. He discussed the question of the standards of purity to be employed.

The Conference meets again to-day.

A party of the members of the Sanitary Conference inspected the new sanitary improvements of Lucknow city.

They divided themselves into five parties and inspected the Hewett Road and considerable interest was shown in the new and cheap tube kerb and channel laid in the Situ. The model houses were next inspected. The new grain market which is now under construction was also visited. Major Liston there demonstrated the working of the hydrocyanic gas plant for the distruction of rats and fleas in a large grain godown. The morning closed with an inspection of the slab paving and surface drainage of the Ghasiary Mandi section where paving and drainage is now the standard method of dealing with insanitary lanes in the city. Several delegates inspected the Diamond Dairy, where they saw the pasteuring plant and milk churns and cream separators.

PLAGUE INFECTION.

Section B. of the Conference was precided over by Sir Pardey Lukis.

Captain Kunhardt introduced his two papers, the first one detailing further investigation in the villages of the Poona district during the hot season and the second one dealing with plague prophylactic measures founded on these investigations. It was pointed out that in the larger towns a plague epidemic depending on the co-existing rat epizootic was more prolonged than in smaller towns and villages. In the latter unless infection is imported late in the plague season such infection is very unlikely to survive the adverse conditions of the off season.

Sir Pardey Lukis said that the question of undertaking experiments on the lines laid down by Captain Kunhardt is at present under the consideration of the Indian Research Fund Associatioin.

Dr. Froilane De Mello detailed the measures in force in Portuguese India against plague, amongst which the forcible evacuation of ignorant people from their houses was a measure of incalculable value.

Colonel Browning in introducing his paper on rat destruction and plague, said that this was the only measure generally applicable for attempting to prevent or mitigate an expected epidemic or of cutting short the one that had just begun, for it is the only measure that the people will generally accept in the absence of plague or when the disease is light. The direct attack on the rat is scientifically and practically the foundation of any soundly directed plague policy.

HYDROCYANIC GAS AS DISINFECTANT.

Major Glen Liston then introduced his paper on the use and advantages of hydrocyanic gas as a disinfectant for plague-infected houses and ships. The conclusions arrived at were that hydrocyanic gas was an effective disinfectant for plague, not because it had any direct action on the plague bacilli but because it killed rats and fleas. He did not think it was dangerous when intelligently used.

Major Southon pointed out the drawbacks of the system of disinfection advocated by Major Liston for big godowns and ships.

Captain Cameron thought that unless one could secure the co-operation of the people Major Liston's method would never be applicable in villages. He had tried Major Southon's smoking methods in the United Provinces, but had not had satisfactory results. He attributed his failure to the prejudice against rat destruction that prevailed throughout the province and the impatience or interference exhibited by villages in what they considered their private concerns. He believed that the Indian would work out his own salvation in this matter if he could only be convinced of the dangers from rats.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Section A of the Conference met to discuss the subject of vital statistics. The Hon'ble Major Robertson presided.

Dr. Bentley referred to the unsatisfactory nature of recording vital statistics. In introducing his second paper upon some simple methods of testing the recording of vital statistics Dr. Bentley explained the nature of the tests suggested by him for carrying out the test.

A lively discussion followed in the course of which various methods of taking correct vital statistics were urged, among them being the employment of women health officers as a means of obtaining better vital statistics.

The Conference then adjourned till Tuesday the 27th instant.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

Yesterday Lady Willingdon visited the Mahomedan Girls' Orphanage at noon. To-day Her Excellency is to preside at the annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. at 5-30 p.m. To-morrow, as we have already notified, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will start on their tour in Sind, leaving at 10 p.m., and returning to Bombay on the 10th February.

BOMBAY'S ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY.

The Secretary of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has received a letter from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy intimating that His Excellency will be pleased to receive an address from the Municipal Corporation at the Town Hall of Bombay. This letter will be placed before the Corporation at a meeting to be held on Monday the 2nd February. At the same meeting the Committee appointed by the Corporation will present the draft of the address to be presented to His Excellency.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday, six attacks and four deaths from plague were reported in Bombay City, four of the attacks being reported from Umarkhadi and Mahim. There were also two attacks of small-pox and one death and one attack of cholera reported during the same period. The total mortality from all causes was 87, as compared with 77 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 97 of 1912. Out of a total of 1,929 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Friday, 52 were found to be plague-infected, 15 of the latter kind being sent from Mandvi, 10 from Chukla and 9 from Dongri.

A DESPERATE THIEF.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yestersay, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Kenyard, charged Gangaram Ajodia, on a charge of theft and another charge of stabbing a sepoy who attempted to arrest him.

The accused was detected by a Port Trust peon, in the act of stealing a pair of "dhotis" from a case lying in shed No. 1, Victoria Docks. The accused tried to runaway, but the peon followed him and while the latter attempted to arrest him, it was said, the accused took out a penknife from his pockets and inflected two wounds on the poen.

The Magistrate convicted the accused on both the charges. The accused denied that he had a previous conviction and the passing of sentence was postponed for enquiries.

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA

Many interesting glimpses of the character and personality of the Czar are given an a short account of the Russian ruler by Major-General A. Elchaninov in a book which he has written, "Czar Nicholas II." The author writes as a very warm and loyal admirer of his Sovereign. The Emperor's every word, deed, and thought, we are told, is occupied with his great mission, for which the duties of the ordinary individual afford no parallel. The Czar is "the true father of his people, over whose needs he keeps an earnest and compassionate watch."

HIS DAILY LIFE.

When the differences in his environment have been taken into account, the Czar's daily life is much the same as that led by his brother sovereigns. He is an early riser, a frugal and simple liver, keenly anxious for knowledge of all that is happening in his vast dominions, and, above all, perhaps, is a ardent reformer, and desirous for the improvement and uplifting of the peasants. The Czar, it seems, makes it a daily practice to taste the rations supplied to the soldiers. His Majesty is one of the hardest-worked men in Europe. He frequently has to devote twelve hours a day to the demands that are made upon him, and he has the power of summing up his subordinates' ideas shortly, precisely, and definitively. His skill in putting questions and in deciding them is remarkable, and almost every report is annotated by his Majesty in his own handwriting. "I like to hear the truth," says the Czar constantly.

AS A RELIGIOUS MAN.

The Emperor, we are assured, is a pious man—deeply religious is the description of the author of this book. He never begins any day or any deed without prayer. He is a sincere and devout son of his Church, the Orthodox Eastern Church. Whenever he meets priests the Sovereign kisses their hands, as they do his. His deep faith in the origin of his power, and his sincere belief in divine inspiration and protection, is reflected, says Major-General Elchoninov, in all the most important events of the present reign. The Czar is accustomed to make pilgrimages to all parts of his wide dominions, and his popularity with the people, especially the peasant class, is alleged to be great. His Majesty follows the work of the Duma "with the closest attention, reading with the greatest care all reports of their debates." He is particularly attentive at audiences to peasant members.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

What Provokes Germany.

The "Spectator"—Here is the mark of the zealous convert. Here is the prime shibboleth of the Little-Navyites. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is using the worst of the sophistries indulged in by the pacifists. We are not to make our own defence sure lest we should lead a tempted brother into extravagance and sin! Mr. Lloyd George ends this part of the interview in the style of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, a style the adoption of which led to Germany nearly catching us up in the naval race, and so nearly brought on a national disaster. The truth, of course, is that what always has proked, and always will provoke, Germany to further efforts is not large expenditure on our part but small expenditure. What makes a runner who is behind redouble his efforts is not a spurt by the man in front, but the relaxation of the efforts of the man with the lead. "He is giving out; he is 'cooked'; one more rush and I shall be past him," is the throught which gets the last ounce out of the runner. "He is yards and yards ahead and it is no good to break my heart trying to overtake him," is the thought which daunts the man in the second place.

The Defence of the Realm.

"The Saturday Review,"—It is curious that the British people, with their repufation of practical common sense, have never been able to think clearly about the defensive preparations on which their industrial and commercial security depends. As an island-empire—which is what German journalists generally call us—our problem is to co-ordinate naval and military action; yet after centuries of experience we do not know how it is done. It is true that few Englishmen who have heard of Nelson would deny that an army can be defeated on the sea; but the converse doctrine that a navy can be defeated on the land is denied by Mr. Lloyd George, who finds in new Continental army corps a reason for slackening our naval efforts. Mr. George is a member of the Committee of Imperial Defence, and yet he lays down a doctine negatived by the whole of military history! To prove its falsity he has only to turn to the career of Alexander the Great, the first of the masters of European warfare, who destroyed Persia's sea power by capturing its naval base, or of Moltke, the last of them, who defeated the Danes in spite of the command of the sea. *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?*

A Triple Understanding.

"The Nation".—The reduction, when it comes, must come in consequence of an understanding which embraces both France and Germany with ourselves, and manifestly, it must apply to armies as well as to fleets. We are not yet at the point of devising formulae, but the obvious line of hope is to aim at an arrangement on the total budget of the two fighting services. If we approach Germany singly, we shall inevitably arouse among French patriots exactly the same alarm and resentment which M. Caillaux caused in 1911 among our own Imperialists when thought that he was drawing France within "the orbit of German diplomacy." To effect a lasting reconciliation, we must achieve a triple understanding. That end is not indefinitely far off. In France, M. Caillaux is again in Office, and it has long been his dream. In Germany, opinion roused by the Zabern incidents, is moving towards the concession of full autonomy to Alsace. In both countries, the burden of militarism is becoming well-nigh insupportable. There is in such an ideal as this the loftiest ambition which our diplomacy could pursue. Its hands will be free, its reputation will be clean, its sincerity will be proved, if our own Parliament has first of all set its own limit to the "organized insanity."

A PUBLIC WANT,

A correspondent signing himself "S. V. R." draws attention to the great inconvenience felt by the passengers travelling by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, more particularly the ladies, for want of a public conveyance stand near the Charni Road station. He suggests that a public stand should be provided just opposite the station.

DEATH OF MR, LAKHAMSEY NAPOO.

The death is announced of Mr. Lakhamsey Napoo, J.P., which occurred in his bungalow, at Matunga, on Friday morning, at the age of 68. Mr. Lakhamsey was a member of the Jain community and up to the time of his death, he was the trustee of the trust funds belonging to the sect, to which he belonged. He was the founder of the Jain Merchants' Association, and was a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for a number of years. He was also a director of the Indian Specie Bank from the time of its foundation until it was wound up by orders of the Court.

DEATH OF AN INDORE PLEADER.

The death was reported on the 6th instant of Mr. Shivaprasad Bhanudas Joshi, a prominent member of the Indore Bar, whose connection with the law courts of the Indore State, and also of Dewas, in Central India, dated back from the last thirty-five years. For many years Mr. Joshi was Secretary to the Indore Bar Library and to the Bar Association. He was a prominent public man and his activities were much appreciated.

LARGEST BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE.

The British foreign trade returns for December, show a decrease in imports of £2,950,651, but an increase in exports of £1,867,882, as compared with December, 1912. The totals for the whole of 1913, show that both imports and exports exceeded those of any preceding year, the increases as compared with 1912 being respectively 3-2 per cent. and 7-8 per cent. The re-exports for the year showed a decrease of 1-8 per cent.

LONDON LETTER.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

THE KING ENJOYS GOOD SHOOTING.

AN AMERICAN INVADER.

THE LATE LORD CAWDOR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

There has been but little excitement socially since New Year's Day. The Royal Family have been at Sandringham and, as usual with the present Court when holiday-making, official communications of their doings have been very meagre. Incidentally, however, I hear that the King and Prince of Wales have been enjoying some good shooting, and that more than one entertainment has been given to the tenants on the estate. King George has been fortunate in his shoots; more so than some of his subjects, even including many who are wealthy. All along the borders and on many estates in Scotland the grouse have died in the most unsatisfactory manner, even though the season followed a dry summer. At the same time disease carried off pheasants in many parts of England. The worst of it is that, as regards the latter, it was often on those very estates where every precaution that science could suggest to prevent the spread of the fatal malady, that birds were swept out of existence. The whole question is causing considerable agitation in sporting circles.

There is not likely to be much social life in London until the meeting of Parliament in February. Even then it must be remembered that Society does not follow Parliament to Town in the same way that it did before motors were invented, and when the House of Commons counted more as a political club for the ruling classes than it does now. Dances for the most part have been in connection with the various hunts. Those of the Belvoir, the Cottesmore, the Pytchely and Lord Middleton's have already taken place. There will be the Three Arts Ball, at Covent Garden, next week, and I know of some very brilliant costumes that will be seen there. The Three Arts Club is an institution that may not be known to the majority of your readers. It is a ladies' residential club in the Marylebone Road, and was founded by some of the best known artists, actresses writers and singers in London. Opportunities are given for members to help one another in their respective professions. It is a very comfortable establishment and well conducted.

THE LATE EARL CAWDOR.

A quiet, retiring nobleman, much liked by those who knew him, has just died. This is the Earl of Cawdor, son of that Lord Cawdor who died recently and as First Lord of the Admiralty was one of the ablest members of the last Conservative Government. The late Peer's mother is a sister of Mr. Algernon Turnour, C.B., who for many years was Lord Beaconsfield's private secretary and attended that distinguished statesman at the famous Berlin Congress. He afterwards successfully acted as permanent secretary at the Post Office. The late Lord Cawdor had been in poor health for some years. At one time he unsuccessfully contested a seat for Parliament, but illness prevented his repeating his attempt. The family name of Cawdor is Campbell and the family is descended from the third Earl of Argyll. Lord Cawdor was forty-three years of age. He is succeeded by his son who is a naval cadet at Osborne. He is not the youngest minor in the Peerage by any means, for there is Lord de Clifford who is only seven years of age, and the Marquis of Donegal who is ten.

Another American millionaire has settled down in one of London's show houses. This is Mr. Duke, the tobacco king, who has taken Crewe House, close by Shepherd's Market. Shepherd's Market, of course,—and, by the way, it is condemned to be pulled down,—is just behind Piccadilly and in Mayfair. It is called Shepherd's Market because it was Mr. Shepherd who built and first lived in that house. It was at one time known as Wharncliffe House, and was occupied by the second Baron of that name who found, with the late Lord Glenesk, a journal called the "Owl." The paper was not a success, but it numbered among its staff some of the most brilliant brains of the day.

VISCOUNT CROSS.

An unassuming, but extremely capable statesman was Viscount Cross, whose death took place at the commencement of the week. He was in his ninetieth age and until a few months back was to be seen walking about, wonderfully erect for so old a man. He had sat in Parliament for Preston as far back as 1857. Beaconsfield first recognised his merits and made him his Home Secretary, and it was generally agreed that few men had ever filled the position with more ability. He was afterwards made Secretary of State for India in Lord Salisbury's Government. An amusing story was once told me by a gentleman in a position to have known the facts first hand. It will be remembered that Lord Cross and the late Mr. W. H. Smith were described by Lord Randolph Churchill as the "Marshall and Snelgrove" of the Conservative Party. The sneer was not deserved, but Lord Randolph disliked both men, and when he became all powerful,—or thought he was,—seemed to be scheming successfully against the readmission of Sir Richard Cross, as he then was, to the Government. But Sir Richard had great influence with Queen Victoria and he went down to Windsor with results that made his exclusion from office impossible. The late Lord Cross was a Lancashire man and was distinguished by the shrewd common sense characteristic of his country. He was a barrister and had also been a banker; while to the day of her death he was the late Queen Victoria's confidential financial adviser. A sound churchman, his slight form and full white beard were often a notable feature in the chancel of St. Paul's Cathedral, during midday celebration. He had one characteristic in common with Mr. Chamberlain, a passion for cigars. Attending Cabinet Councils, both men would walk right up to the door of the Council Chamber before throwing away the beloved weed. Whether the odour pervaded the precincts, I do not know, but I do know that the scent of tobacco was particularly obnoxious to the late Lord Salisbury, who presided at these gatherings.

A veteran parliamentarian whose illness is just reported is Sir Benjamin Stone, who sat for a division of Birmingham for many years. Sir Benjamin is seventy-six years of age. As an amateur photographer he has made quite a name, especially in the House.

LORD SUFFIELD.

That venerable courtier, Lord Suffield, kept his eighty-third birthday at the commencement of the week, and it is just two years since he married as his second wife, Mrs. Rich, widow of Colonel Rich. He has recently published a book of recollections. Lord Suffield, is by no means reserved and much that he has to tell about various people he has known is amusing and interesting. Queen Victoria he had dined with hundreds of times, and it is interesting to hear his denial of the general impression that Queen Victoria took an extreme view of people's private lives. On the contrary, as is well known, Her Majesty was possessed of a keen sense of humour and liked to be amused. She knew well enough that the most amusing people generally are not to be found among the puritans. On the other hand she was a great stickler for etiquette and strongly disapproved of lapses on the part of persons of responsible position. It was of course the late King Edward that Lord Suffield knew best. A friend of forty years' standing, Lord Suffield says that the King never once said an unkind word even when he asked a qustion and got an answer not altogether to his liking. The tact with which he administered a reproof is shown by an occasion at Sandringham when a shooting party was held towards the end of the season. The guns were confining their attention to cock birds, but one careless guest began to bring down hens. The King smiled and said to his friend "Ah! so and so, what a man you are for the ladies!".

THE TRIAL OF JOHN JASPER.

A most amusing mock trial tok place on Wednesday, at the King's Hall, Covent Garden. With Mr. G. K. Chesterton as Judge, John Jasper was tried for the murder of Edwin Drood. Mr. Chesterton was dressed in an enormous wig and scarlet gown and made a witty, if not very judicial president. The stage was crowded with counsel and the jury was headed by Mr. Bernard Shaw. Unfortunately few present wore the costume of the period, though Mr. Bransby Williams the brilliant impersonator of Dickens' characters, met with a loud and spontaneous reception when he appeared as a witness looking like a drawing by "Phiz." John Jasper was excellent; pinched with shifty eyes. When the time came for the verdict Mr. Bernard Shaw must have strained even his brilliant wits for a sensational surprise. It was not easy, but he did his best and brought in a verdict of manslaughter. It was an amusing evening's entertainment, though it must be confessed that the wit was apt to flag at times.

Despite the past triumphs at the Crystal Palace, the biggest show of cats ever held is taking place at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster. It is the scene of the Blue Cats' triumph and the story of the blue cat is very remarkable. The blue cat is the result of interbreeding between black and white and was invented about thirty years ago. It is a triumph of woman's skill as a fancier, being a beautiful animal of colour that may be described as Oxford blue. I have seen the blue cat and have heard of the show, but when I have visited it, I shall no doubt find further novelties to describe to your readers.

MARK MELFORD.

Poor Mark Melford, actor and playwright, whose death occurred on Sunday, must be well remembered by many Anglo-Indians. He was before the public for nearly half a century, and his final appearance at a benefit performance hardly more than a month ago will remain a poignant memory with all who were there. He had chosen his old part of "Sturgeon K.C." in his own farce "Non-suited" and as he sat in wig and gown propped up in a great chair on the stage, looked so painfully ill that journalists and actors in the stalls who had known him in his vigorous days put down their heads to hide their emotion. The same strong will that had overcome such physical weakness held him up to the end. He had been engaged on a novel by which he hoped in measures to retrieve his shattered fortunes, and died almost literally with the pen in his hand. Melford began his career in the period of Mr. Vincent Crummles and his fraternity, and of these days his "Life in a Booth" is a most lively and humourous record. His first engagement was to play Horatio in Hamlet at 15/- a week.

PATNA WATER WORKS.

GOVERNMENT GRANT OF SIX LAKHS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The Government of Behar and Orissa is expected to include a grant of six lakhs towards the Patna water-works. The whole scheme will cost some twenty lakhs.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

The Madras Legislative Council meets on Tuesday. There are 137 interpellations and thirteen resolutions on matters of general public interest by various non-official members.

INDIAN FAMINE TRUST.

REPORT FOR 1913.

TWO APPEALS FROM BOMBAY

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 24.

The following tenth report of the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust for the calender year 1913, has just been issued.

In addition to the Annual Meeting held on the 28th January, 1913 three meetings of the Board were held during the year, 1913, on March 12, June 6 and August 7. The Report and the Annual Accounts for 1912, were passed at the meeting held on the 29th January, and a copy of the Report on the administration of the Trust, during 1912 and of the Accounts were forward to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture in accordance with Rule 16 of the Rules for the Administration of the Trust.

During the year two appeals for relief were received from the Bombay Committee for the Ahmednagar famine relief in 1913, the first in February and the second in April. In response to the first appeal a grant of Rs.25,000 was made by the Board. The second appeal had, however, to be rejected in view of the comparatively mild nature of the famine in that area. To meet the first grant the board found it necessary to sell Government Paper for Rs. 27,000 out of the temporary investment.

CENTRAL FUND.

The Central Famine Relief Fund Committee of Bombay refunded a further sum of Rs. 1,504-3-3 out of the grants made to them during 1912. The accumulations of interest realized were invested from time to time during the year as in 1912 and 3½ per cent Government Paper of the nominal value of Rs. 79,000 was purchased at a cost of 76,360-7-7. These securities as well as those purchased in previous years, reduced by the sales effected during the year, amount to Rs. 7,02,000 and stand in the joint names of the Comptroller-General and the Accountant-General, Bengal, and are available for expenditure.

The miscellaneous receipts shown in schedule 2 represent the annual subscription of Rs. 500 by the Raja of Athgarh for 1910-11.

PROPOSED MINIMUM BALANCE.

The Endowment Fund stands at Rs. 28,10,000 as in last year. At the meeting held on the 6th June, the Board decided that the Permanent Endowement should be increased from the current income during years of little or no famine, provided that a minimum temporary balance of five lakhs a year was retained, as it was considered that this would be a sufficient balance if there were no indication of heavy demands in the following year.

That as a corollary it followed that the full annual income should not be distributed in years when famine was not severe and that it was advisable to apportion the grants with more regard to the area and extent of the distress.

CROP REPORT AND FAMINE CONDITIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 23.

Corp telegrams received to dat eshow that the week ending 17th January has been practically rainless all throughout India. Harvesting of winter rice is nearly finished and lands are being prepared for the autumn crops. Standing crops are withering in several districts in the Bombay presidency where the supply of drinking water is also reported to be deficient.

The following report is published about famine conditions in the United Provinces:—

No rain fell during the week and it is greatly needed. Scarcity will be declared in some of the Tahsils of the Etawah districts from the 20th inst. and gratuitous relief will start from the 26th. Scarcity will also be declared in the Badaun districts and in one Tahsil of the Agra district from the 18th instant. Famine was declared in Banda on the 12th inst. and not in Bawdaun as stated in the last week's report. Four departmental works are open in Jalaun, the fifth will be open on the ninteenth instant, the sixth on the twenty-seventh instant, and the seventh on the second February. Five relief works are in progress in the Banda district.

Two test works are open in Allahabad, three in Jhansi and two in Hamirpur. Gratuitous relief starts in Muttra from the 18 inst.

Two poor houses are open in Banda. One in Hamirpur and one at Kapi in Jalaun will be open on 1st February. Several unaided private ones are in progress in the Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda districts. Aided works are being encouraged by a number of persons.

On reliefs works on the last day of the week were Jalaun 7471, Banda 6602, Total 14,073. Dependents, Jalaun 3,848, Banda 3,325, Total 7,173. Gratuitous Jalaun 6,325, Banda 7,694, Total 14,019 Poor houses—Banda 10, Grand Total 35,275. The number of persons on test works on the last day of the week were Allahabad 177, Jhansi 733, Hamirpur 109, Total 1,019.

On gratuitous relief, Jhansi 8,922 Hamirpur 2,887, Total 11,809. In poor house Hamirpur 2, Grand Total 12,830.

No increase in mortality is reported, medical arangements are sufficient, crime is normal. The numbers on the works are increasing, especially women and children. Little wandering or emaciation are noticed in Jalaun. Large numbers of cattle are being sold at cheap rates, others are either leaving the districts or dying. Takavi is being distributed. Private charitable relief is being organised and distributed. Fodder and water are scarce.

MALTONA

THE FINEST TONIC WINE

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Sub-Agents, Bombay :—

THE BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

47, Hornby Row.

J. S. PATEL, 161, Chuckla Street.

HYDERABAD MUNICIPAL AMENITIES.

PRESENCE OF POLICE IN MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD, (SIND), Jan. 23.

Yesterday the Municipal meeting passed off quietly; only twelve members were present. The police were also present. The hall was crowded with spectators. Mathuradas and Pritamdas personally handed in their resignations. The meeting passed a resolution recommending the Commissioner to remove from office the two offending councellors.

The Collector came down from the districts, to attend the Municipal meeting here to-day.

The two Councillors, whose conduct had been questioned, when submitting their resignations, denied the accuracy of the allegations against them and said, that they could not safely trust their case to a meeting so constituted.

They asked that as they had ceased to be Councillors from that moment, that the meeting should stay its hand as Government had passed a resolution that a Councillor who had resigned could not be removed, for there was no one to remove him

The meeting, however, passed a resolution condemning the two Councillors. Widespread sympathy is felt for the outgoing Councillors one of whom is a Councillor of 21 years' standing.

MISSIONARY WORK IN THE EAST.

CALCUTTA METROPOLITAN'S VIEWS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 23.

At the "At Home" given by Bishop of Rangoon last evening Sir Harvey and Lady Adamson were amongst the guests. The object of the meeting was to afford those interested in the Anglican Church and missionary work in Burma an opportunity of meeting the Bishop of Calcutta.

Bishop Lefroy gave an interesting adress on the missionary work in the East. He referred to the extraordinary change that had come over the whole outlook of the people of India. There was new life, new activity, new movement and feeling for some stronger and freer life in the church and hundreds of thousands could be advitted as converts if the Church had the necessary workers. He said that the movement among the masses was most prominent in Madras and the Punjab, but it was very difficult to meet it, for the problem was a grave one.

SOLDIERS AND ARMY SCHOOL-MISTRESSES.

GOVERNMENT CONCESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 24.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of free passage to any Colony to Army school-mistresses and their families who may elect to proceed there instead of to the United Kingdom on retirement.

Free pasages will also be granted by sea from England in a Government or hired transport and by rail, river and road from the port of disembarkation to soldiers stationed in India, to intended wives of non-commissioned officers and men in India.

MOTOR TRANSPORT IN CALCUTTA.

PROSPECTUS TO BE ISSUED NEXT WEEK.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The "Empire" understands that the prospectus of the Calcutta Motor Transport Company, Limited, which is being organised with a capital of Rs. 15,00,000, to carry on in Calcutta and elsewhere in India the business of general carriers, and railway and transport agents by means of motor vehicles, will be issued next week of 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 15 each less 11,375 have been taken up by an English firm.

MAHOMEDAN DACOITS DEPORTED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 24.

Thirty Mahomedan dacoits arrested for looting the Afghan Government's property are reported to have been deported to the Bala Murghab Province.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KULITALAI, Jan. 24.

The First Trichinopoly District Conference opened this afternoon. in a well decorated special pandal in the precincts of the Town Hall, at Kulitalai.

Dewan Bahadur Govindaraghavier, a High Court Vakil, of Madras, presided and was supported on the platform by the Hon. Mr. Ramanajachari, the Hon. Mr. Chidambaranath Mudaliar, Dewan Bahadur Desikachariar and other prominent local landholders and representatives from the district.

About 200 delegates attended. Mr. Setturatnamier, Chairman of the Recepion Committee, in welcoming the delegates spoke on the necessi of active loyalty to the British Crown and the essentiality of British rule in India.

The President after being duly installed read an interesting speech dwelling on the pecessity of the spread of elementary education among the masses, the need for co-operation, the usefulness of panchayats, the importance of village sanitation and the urgency of elevating the depressed classes.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AT VARIANCE.

A COPYRIGHT CASE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Chaudhuri disposed of a suit brought by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd against Messrs. E. G. Cole and Company, Managing Agents of "Society Illustrated," for a declaration that they were the owners of the copyright to the photographs of the late Sir James Bourdillon, for an injunction restraining the defendants from publishing any reproduction of the said photographs and for Rs. 250 by way of damages

His Lordships was informed that the parties had come to a settlement.

From the petition for a consent decree it appeared, that Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd had undertaken to pay their own costs of the suit and that the defendants had consented to pay them Rs. 10 by way of damages and to admit that as far as they were ware, plaintiffs were owners of the copyright clamed, and to undertake not to again reproduce the same.

The suit was decreed accordingly

SETTLEMENT FOR RELEASED CRIMINALS.

OPENED AT PERAMBUR BY LORD PENTLAND.

(Associated Press.)

Lord Pentland yesterday opened at Perambore a settlement for released criminals, which marks another step forward in philanthropic work in this direction already undertaken by the Salvation Army in this country. The Perambore settlement is intended primarily for the security of prisoners, or those who are known to be of a bad character, and without any ostensible means of livelihood and who being unable to furnish security for good behaviour have to be sent back to prison.

A BOGUS SAINT.

SERVANT GIRL GETS TEN MONTHS FOR FRAUD.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Daily News," wired on January 6:—

A remarkable trial was concluded at Laibach in the passing of a sentence of ten months' hard labour on Saint Johanna Jerovsek for fraud. The affair is illustrative of the credulity of the South Slav peasants.

The accused woman was formerly a servant girl, and for the past two years she has pretended to be a saint, and on certain days, generally Fridays, she fell into raptures, when she supposedly sweated blood. So great were the crowds of pilgrims who went to her house that the police had to be present to maintain order. Of course, she exacted money from these pilgrims.

Johanna also pretended to be in touch with the other world. She told the pilgrims that their deceased friends wished masses to be said for their salvation, receiving money for the purpose. This went on for a long time, until it became known that the supposed saint regularly bought calf's blood, which she used for her tricks.

RANGOON TELEGRAPH LOTTERY CASE.

HEARING BEFORE CHIEF COURT.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 24.

The case known as the Indian Telegraphs Association lottery case was before the bench of the Chief Court, consisting of the officiating Chief Judge and Justice Ormond for hearing to-day.

It will be remembered a short time ago the bench after hearing Counsel for the respondents, A. J. Cooke and four other members of the Association, disallowed all his preliminary objections to the trial before the District Magistrate who had referred the case to the Chief Court for decision differing from the unanimous verdict of the jury finding them not guilty of the charges of keeping the place for lottery and publishing drawings of that lottery.

Mr. Higginbotham on behalf of the Crown now argued the whole case pointing out certain rulings of the Indian High Courts under which the High Court was empowered to take into consideration the opinion of the Sessions Judge when the verdict of the jury appeared erroneous. The question of authorisation to hold a lottery was gone into in some detail.

The Advocate for the respondents stated his clients claimed authorisation by circumstances in the case, which went to prove such authorisation. He urged it was for the prosecution to prove now the authorisation and it was not for the defence to do so.

Counsel for the prosecution contended that the respondents never asked for any authorisation to carry on the lottery.

The hearing was adjourned to Monday afternoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 24.

Major Gordon, Corps of Guides, is permitted to retire from 12th February, 1914.

Captain Julius, Sussex Regiment, has been selected for appointment as General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Secunderabad Division.

Colonel Swayyne, R. E., is permitted to retire from 23rd February next.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Captain Jarred, 127th Baluchistan Infantry, as Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, Bengal Nagpur Railway in July next.

Major H. E. R. Pryce, 117th Mahrattas, General Staff Officer, Army Headquarters, is granted leave for eight months.

Lieutenant Crorke, 25th Cavalry, succeeds Captain Reynolds, as Instructor, Cavalry School, Saugor, in April next.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, 31st Punjabis, is appointed General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, Peshawar Division, from 22nd January, vice Colonel Malleson vacated.

Colonel Swayne, R.E., retires from February 23rd.

DEATH OF A RELIGIOUS PREACHER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

Baba Bharti the well-known religious preacher of Vaishnavite School who paid several visits to America and Europe in connection with religious matters, died in Calcutta this afternoon of diabetes. He had been ill for the past fortnight. He was born in 1857.

TRANSPORT DONGOLA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The hired transport Dongola left Southampton on January 21, with details and is due at Karachi on 11th February next.

AMERICA'S NATIONAL ANTHEMS.

No nation has such a varied selection of national anthems as the Americans, and the music of most of them comes from England, says the "Daily Chronicle." Before "Yankee Doodle" emigrated across the Atlantic, late in the eighteenth century it was well-known in the country as a musical vehicle for nursery rhymes. Another national song, "America," is wedded to the melody of "God Save the King," the author of the words having used that tune, which he found in an old music-book, in ignorance of its being our anthem. "The Star-Spangled Banner" is also English in music. This is the most difficult of all national songs; and the "North American Review" recently suggested that it was time to lay it on the shelf, "seeing that the American people have for a century been trying in vain to sing it."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS' NEGLECT OF BUSINESS.

FAILURE TO ATTEN SELECT COMMITTEES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 23.

In September last I heard a distinguished official of the Government of India say that Delhi would never attract the non-official members. I did not take him seriously then. In fact I was sceptical but to-day I find that he was a good prophet. All excepting Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Rajah Kusalpal Singh and Messrs. Chariar and Pandit have left the Imperial capital and gone back to their homes. I am afraid they have sadly neglected their work in Select Committees which is in fact more important than Council Meetings. Some of the members sit on both Imperial and Provincial Councils and those who have gone to attend the meetings of the latter ought to return to Delhi to take their places in Select Committees. It is deplorable that Government members only should be left to run the committee stages of the bills and the non-official members should only apear in the Council to make speeches and move amendments. In common fairness the absentee members of Select Committees ought not to be allowed to move amendments in the Council at all —as they are giving no assistance in the early stages of the bill. The Select Committee on the Bill for the Protection of Minor Girls met to-day and I am sorry to note that Messrs. Achariar and Pundit were the only non-official members present. This is a measure of far-reaching importance and it is a great pity that influential members like Mr. Banerjea and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyia should be absent. The former had to leave Delhi for the Calcutta Municipal Loans Bill and the latter on the business of the Hindu University. Let us hope that the members will remain in Delhi for the February meetings and do their fair share of work with the officials.

Sir William Vincent has already drawn up tentative programmes for meetings in February and March, and it is expected that both Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla and Mr. Achariar will move some important resolutions. In fact the astute Brahmin Member from Madras had given notice in September of two resolutions which will come up for discussion now. One is about the Railway Administration and the other about the Criminal Procedure Code. He will also ask for a Committee to go into the Prison Administration in this country. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy will have another resolution to his credit. He will move for the appointment of Conciliation Boards of Hindus and Mahomedans in all districts, under official recognition, for the amicable settlement of all questions relating to the conflicting interests of the two communities in such matters as the observance of religious festivals etc., and any other questions which in the ordinary course are calculated to lead to friction between the communities.

PREPARATION OF THE BUDGET.

The Government of India are now fully occupied with the preparation of their budget for 1914-15 which has pretty well advanced and possibly the Secretary of State will be in full possession of the budget proposals before long. Sir William Meyer's first Financial Statement will be a poor man's budget. He will not have the pleasant task of making doles, but the strenuous duty of making both ends meet. Nevertheless he is an official who enjoys high confidence and I am sure, if he can, he will not starve a deserving cause. I am not however sure whether he will have enough this year for education and sanitation.

THE COST OF THE NEW CAPITAL.

In the Delhi Bazars we hear more about the estimates for the new Capital than elsewhere. Some say that the project estimate will be over ten crores. Only yesterday a gentleman asked me if it was true that Lord Crewe had sanctioned twelve crores for the new Capital. I said nothing as I knew nothing. It is clear, however, that the original estimate of four millions was too low a figure for the ambitious undertaking. The outlook is anything but bright, and the Government of India have taken upon themselves the enormous task of building a new Capital at a tremendous cost without much consideration about the ways and means. The answer to this question of cost must come from the Government benches of the Imperial Legislative Council. I have reason to believe that questions about the Delhi estimates will be asked early next month and let us hope that the Government of India will abandon the policy of secrecy and take the public in its confidence. At all events the Viceroy will preside on the last day of the winter session, March 24th, when I am sure, he will make a bold statement on the Delhi affairs, the cost of the new Capital, its railway rearrangement, new cantonment and other necessarily heavy outlay on Shajahan's Delhi.

We had lately the Aligarh boys in our midst. They had been out on a circket campaign in Rajputana and Central India and on their way to Aligarh played a three days match with the Delhi Gymkhana. This was the only event this week. So slow are we in the Imperial Capital: But for Colonel Thesiger, the popular Officer Commanding Fourth Battalion Rifle Brigade, we would have missed even this treat. He promptly took advantage of the presence of the college team and got up a good eleven among whom were several noted cricketers—Tod, Moore Gwyn, Benson, Campbell, Shakespear and Beaty. The band of the Rifle Brigade enlivened us on the second day of the match when Lord and Lady Hardinge and a party from the Viceregal Lodge were persent. The contest was an even one, both the teams were in very good form, the College team a bit superior in bowling. When the visitors opened their second innings yesterday the start was anything but cheerful, five of their front rank men being brought down in half an hour for 33 runs. But Ashfaq and Maslehuddin, who had scored centuries in their recent campaign, not only saved a defeat but pulled off a victory and earned the encomiums of their comrades. By the way, I am told that the college boys are now being trained by an English professional whose name is Fairservice. From that I could judge from the game he has rendered more than fair service to the college. Any how both the skippers—Colonel Thesiger and Prince Hameedullah—have earned our gratitude for bringing some life into this hollow capital of ours.

THE SENSATIONAL MURDER TRIAL AT SADRA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SADRA, Jan. 22.

The further hearing of the case was resumed at 11-30 a.m., when the same lawyers appeared for the Crown and the accused as before.

Dolat Khan Hushani Khan the Sub-Inspector Rehewar Zai was cross-examined by Mr. Binning at some length with reference to the statements of the complainant and the mother of the accused which he had recorded. He said that three days later he got information implicating the chowkiats accused Nos. 1 to 4; and on the 4th day got it corroborated. He also learnt that even on the very day of the murder several people of the village had heard the mother weeping and cursing the Rupal Thakor as the cause of the extinction of her line.

Vahila Kaluji the cowherd of the Thakor deposed that at about bed-time, on the day of the murder he had seen the six accused go from Rupal to Dhundhar and that accused No. 5 and 6 carried swords in their hands.

Jivatsinghji Gulabsinghji Thakor of Vadagram and a Bhayat of the Thakor of Rupal said on oath that he was at Rupal on the 4th and 5th September at the Darbar of the Rupal Thakor. He did not meet accused No. 6 at the dinner—who would have been invited to dine with him if he had been in Rupal and that complainant was at the dinner.

Maganlal Nathuram Police Patel of Rupal, and Mulia Galba a Dhed of Rupal deposed to the fact that Rupal Thakor issued orders to them to give no sort of help to the Agency Police.

The case stands adjourned now to tomorrow the 23rd Friday.

THE FIRST PEOPLE TO LEARN ENGLISH IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the historical question asked by Mr. Wadanlal in a recent issue of your paper, I request you to publish the following. Once I read in a very old rare Persian M.S., that Sir Thomas Roe, who was the first Englishman to come out to India with a Royal message to the Great Mogul, found himself in a great difficulty when brought before the Emperor. He could not make himself understood by him. He was about to be dismissed from the august presence when his Indian butler came to his rescue and became his interpreter. This anecdote offers a probable solution to the question whose historical importance is brought to light by Mr. Wadanlal. The first Indians to pick up the English language were, perhaps, the household servants of the first English comers in India, who like this illustrious butler, learnt it by constant intercourse with their masters. I will be glad if the above will in any help Mr. Wadanlal or any other historian.—Yours, etc. M.

A PARSI'S SUICIDE.

At Government Gate Road, on Saturday evening, an inquest was held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, on the dead body of Fakirji Rustomji Ogra, a Parsee, aged thirty-five, who died by owing himself out of a window from the third floor of a house. The deceased was employed as a mistri in the G. I. P. Railway Workshop at Parel, where he lived in one of the Jarbai Wadia's Chawls, in Government Gate Road. From the evidence at the inquest it appears that the deceased left his house as usual on Saturday morning to go to work, but instead of going direct to the workshops, he entered a newly built vacant chawl and climbed up to the third floor. Shortly afterwards a labourer who was passing below heard a thud and looking round saw the deceased lying dead on the ground. Inspector De Burgh, who went to the place, states that he saw the impression of a foot on the window sill. The father of the deceased who was present at the inquest said the deceased used to suffer from occasional fits and he was of opinion that deceased must have thrown himself out of the window in a fit.

The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by the man throwing himself out of a window.

KING EDWARD HOSPITAL.

DONATION OF RS. 50, 000.

On behalf of the executrix of the estate of the late Dr. Habibmiya Ismail Janmahomed, Dr. Rajaballi Visram Patel has written a letter to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation offering Rs. 50,000 for the purpose of either erecting and maintaining a maternity ward or an operating theatre in the King Edward Hospital bearing the name of the deceased.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

HON. Mr. GRAHAM RE-ELECTED DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

The ballot held in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a Deputy Chairman for the current year, resulted in the re-election of the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham of the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

RULE OF TERROR IN PORTUGAL.

EXILE'S STORY OF CORRUPTION.

CRIMINAL'S DARK WORK FOR THE STATE.

There is at present in London one of the most distinguished exiles from that tragic Republic of Portugal, writes Mr. Philip Gibbs in the "Daily Chronicle."

Dr. Cunha e Costa, with whom I have had an interview of extraordinary interest, is not a man of Royalist family and tradition. As the most famous lawyer of Portugal, and as one of the intellectual leaders of democratic ideals, he helped to establish the Republic, to draw up its new Constitution, and to advise the Government of St. Affonso Costa upon points of law.

Nevertheless, he is now a fugitive from the "justice" of Affonso Costa's regime, with a permanent warrant of arrest awaiting him should he return to Portugal. I will tell his story in his own words.

"Although I had served the Republic faithfully in its early days, full of hope for a new era of progress in Portugal, I was marked down as a 'suspect' when I began to warn Affonso Costa and his Ministers that they were outraging the sentiments of the people, trampling upon that liberty to which we had pledged ourselves, and violating the most elementary principles of justice.

A THREAT OF MURDER.

"I had been away in Paris on a business mission, and I came back to Lisbon on October 20, when the so-called Royalist 'rising' had been discovered. That was not my fault, and I knew nothing about it. I stayed indoors on the next day, which was Monday, and on Tuesday I went down to my office to go through my papers. Then I received a visit from a Carbonario, who for some reason or other had been impressed by one of my speeches. He came to warn me.

"'A number of Carbonarious are downstairs,' he said, 'with orders to arrest you. But as there is no evidence against you they have had instructions to murder you between your office and the prison.'

"Thanks to his timely warning I managed to escape, and fled acros the frontier. A perpetual warrant of arrest was made out against me, so that if I were to return to take up my abandoned practice, I should be immediately imprisoned."

With regard to the so-called "rising" in October and the character of the spy, Homero de Lencastre, whose victims I saw in the prisons of Oporto, Dr. Cunha e Costa gave me some additional details which fully bear out the facts I have previously published.

"It is clearly established," he said, "that this man Lencastre was an agent provocateur employed by the Government to betray a number of Royalists who were formerly his friends. When he fled from the country a week or two ago he confessed before a public notary at Vigo, in Spain, that he received instructions from Senhor Affonso Costa, and the Commissioner of Police in Oporto, to incriminate a number of men whose names were given to him, and to entrap them by false evidence.

"The papers which contain the evidence for these statements have been photographed, and are beyond all dispute. Nevertheless the unhappy men,—many of them most distinguished gentlemen,—who were accused by this scoundrel, are still in prison, though now that Lencastre is out of the country, they have not even an accuser, or a shred of evidence, against them."

Dr. Cunha e Costa describes the legal procedure by which the political prisoners are tried as a grotesque parody of justice. The courts-martial are composed of lieutenants and sub-lieutenants,—young men of twenty-four or twenty-five,—under the orders of their colonel, who acts as judge and appointed by the Minister for War. As their career in the army is ruined if they give a verdict contrary to the wish of the Government the "impartiality" of such a tribunal may be realised.

Each court-martial is advised by a "juge auditeur," or civil judge, who listens to the evidence and gives his opinions to the military president of the court on points of law. An instance of the moral charcater of these courts. Dr. Cunha e Costa affirms that the civil judge who attend the first court-martial in Lisbon is a man named Goncalves who was condemned by the High Court for gross professional offences coming under the title of "abuse of power."

PARODY OF JUSTICE.

"The murderer or the most vile criminal," says the distinguished lawyer, "has enormous advantages over the political prisoner, whose punishment, if found guilty of conspiracy, with or without evidence, is as revere as though he were a parricide or a paid assassin. For the ordinary criminal may not be kept in solitary confinement while awaiting his trail, may not be imprisoned more than eight days without a formal accusation, and when tried may appeal to the High Court and the Court of Cassation. But the political prisoner has none of these advantages.

"As you have seen, in the Portugues prison men are kept for months without formal accusation and are made incommunicavel' or put into isolation, for many weeks. If they appeal after condemnation, their plea goes not to a higher court, but to the General Commandant of the Division—the very man who was appointed to read the preliminary investigation and to decide whether or not the accused person should stand his trial on evidence which pointed to his guilt. That is to say, they must appeal to the man who has already condemned them!

Dr. Cunha e Costa spoke of the reign of terror which has been established in Portugal by the Carbonarios and White Ants, who as the secret agents of the Government are authorised to invade private houses at any hour of the day or night, to seize papers and to arrest anybody whom they are pleased to suspect.

The characters of many of these men is abominable. General Jame de Castro, the distinguished officer whom I saw in prison, where he had been for 45 days without trial, was arrested, for example, by a scoundrel named Joao Borges, one of the chiefs of the Formiga Branca, or White ants, who has been 18 times in prison, for theft, burglary with violence, a brutal assault upon his mother, and anarchy!

"Affonso Costa and his Ministers," said Dr. Cunha e Costa, "have done nothing whatever to fulfil any of the solemn pledges with which the Republic was inaugurated, but they have tried to throw dust into the eyes of foreign nations by grandiloquent words, by false accounts of their financial stability, and by an elaborate campaign of bluff.

"They put down on paper the number of schools which, they say, have been built or are being built to establish a complete system of public elementary education. Those schools only exist on paper.

CAMPAIGN OF BRUTALITY.

"Nothing has been done to relieve the poverty of the people, and the new imposition of taxes on house property has increased rents and put another burden upon the misery of the working-classes. Trade is stagnant owing to the terror stricken flight of all prosperous people, and the emigration figures are reaching colossal and appalling numbers. One hundred thousand people have left Portugal during the past 12 months, and the whole district in the North have been deserted.

"Yet the cause of this is not poverty, for the peasants will struggle along in spite of that, but a universal fear, and an intense hatred of a regime which has wounded the most intimate sentiment of the peasant class. The truth is that Affonso Costa and his clique have attended the great mass of the nation which welcomed the Republic at the beginning, and by a series of outrages, by a continual campaign of brutality, by filling the prisons with Republicans, Royalists, and every class of people, have aroused a sullen hostility against them which they can only repress by ruthless acts.

"What will be the end of it all? It cannot go on. I believe that at some unexpected moment a counter-revolution will break out. It will be effected by a handful of men, ready to risk their lives in one bold coup, just as the Republic was established suddenly by a small group of armed men. Affonso Costa and his low-class supporters will be thrust into obscurity, there will be a restoration of the Monarchy—for Portugal, I fear, is not yet ready for a Republic—and throughout the length and breadth of the land there will be a great sigh of relief a great indrawing of breath, as of people liberated from the weight of terror."

RADIO MESSAGE OF TRANSPORT "HARDINGE,"

The Bombay Radio office is in touch with the transport Hardinge since 23 hours today. Radio messages will be accepted up to eight hours of the 26th at the rates given in the Telegraph guide.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR CAR.

While Lieut.-Col. Bennett, I.M.S., was driving in his motor car along Queen's Road, a Mahomedan named Suleman Ibrahim, in attempting to cross the road, was knocked down by the motor car. The car was stopped at once and Suleman, who had sustained a few abrasions, was taken to the hospital where he was treated and discharged.

A SCHNITZLER PERIL.

There are threatening signs that we are in for a Schnitzler boom, writes Mr. P. Selver in the "New Age." The dull rumbling has begun. We have had some of his plays, and now in the course of a couple of weeks two of his novels have been announced by English publishers. Let us hope that the matter will stop there. For Schnitzler has written so much that it is not good for man to read. A German critic has justly and mildly called him "The writer of libido." His latest work of fiction, "Frau Beate und ihr Sohn," for example, is perhaps a leaf from the case-book which Schnitzler keeps, in his professional capacity as medical man. It is true there is no technical jargon, no offensive phrase even. There is an abominable story of morbid precocity, and of the period we heard so much about in that savoury little yarn by Karin Michaelis. The story winds up with an episode which Sophocles treated in a somewhat different manner! But the whole thing is devilishly told, with that Viennese suavity which may be described as German coarseness tempered with Gallic lubricity. And Schnitzler has done it so openly that I should be very surprised if, even during the loudest of booms, this particular tale will ever assume English garb.

DR. DENISON ROSS.

APPOINTMENT IN BRITISH MUSEUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The "Englishman" understands that Dr. Denison Ross, Keeper of Records to the Government of India has been offered and has accepted an appointment in the Oriental Department of the British Museum, and leaves India next month to take up the appointment.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

NEW RAILWAY SCHEME.

GIRLS AND EDUCATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Jan. 23.

It had been under contemplation for some time to open up the Nizam's Dominions by construction of railways for development of trade, and with this object necessary surveys were carried out between Wadi Junction and Gadag, passing through the Gold Fields in the Raichur Districts. This line was inspected and approved of by Sir George Casson Walker, K.C.I.E., the Financial Minister before he severed his connection with the State, but on a reconsideration of the matter this line was given up in favour of one from Hyderabad to Gadag through Mahbulenagar and Raichur Districts passing important Samarthans of Wanparti, Gadwal and Gudgoonta and touching the gold fields as originally intended. This was suggested by Mr. R. I. D. Glancey, the present Financial Minister of the State. This is more advantageous from various considerations, and it is a matter of gratification that the Nizam's Government has sanctioned the construction with the approval of the Government of India and the Railway Board, and the work has been started. The estimated cost is about three crores, the length being 300 miles. At certain points between Hyderabad and Gadawal,—a few miles from Raichur—important bridge-work is to be started on the Kistna river, and one or two other rivers. Mr. Glancey has left this morning to inspect the sites and it is also the intention of the Prime Minister, Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur, to go there for the same purpose. During the course of Mr. Glancey's stay at Gadwal, he will be entertained by the Rajah, and preparations are being made by him. High functionaries of the State like the Prime Minister or the Financial Minister have not many occasions or opportunities to visit Samarthans unless such work makes it necessary for them to go there, and it affords no small pleasure to the Rajahs to seize them and entertain them. Regarding the financial position of the new railway, it will be taken up and dealt with in another article.

PRESENTATION OF HORSES.

Lieut.-Colonel Nawab Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., Commander of the Troops, who recently returned to Hyderabad from his pilgrimage, brought with him from Arabia two valuable horses for presentation to His Highness and they were accordingly sent to His Highness for his acceptance. As Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk is a keen sportsman and had spent his whole life in the selection and purchase of horses for His Highness the late Nizam as well as for the Troops under his Command, he has succeeded in selecting real Arabs of the first order of rare pedigree.

RESUSCITATION OF ALLOWANCE.

Mr. Dossabhai Chenoy was in the private service of Nawab Bushir-ud-Dowlah Smaujah Bahadur prior to the year 1887. When Sir Asman Jah Bahadur was nominated to the position of Prime Minister in succession to Nawab Salar Jung II in that year, he had selected Mr. Dossabhai Chenoy as his A.-D.C., on a salary of about Rs. 1,000 and he filled that office until he resigned in 1893. In consideration of Mr. Dossabhai's services, he was granted an allowance of Rs. 500, but this was discontinued after a few years when Mr. Walker assumed the position of Assistant Minister of Finance and subjected the various allowances drawn by officials and others to scrutiny. Mr. Dossabhai's allowance was stopped along with many others. He seems to have renewed his application for a resuscitation of the allowance and after many years the Nizam has ordered the payment of the same from the date of the order, and to last during the lifetime of the recipient.

RETURN OF MR. MUNN.

Mr. Leonard Munn, Inspector of Mines of the Nizam's Government, who proceeded to Simla a short time ago, has returned to Hyderabad after his marriage, and his staff met him and offered him hearty congratulations on the happy event. Mr. Munn is spoken of as an amiable and kind officer, and the event has given his subordinates an opportunity to express their happiness on this memorable occasion.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GIRLS.

The Nizam's Government has sanctioned two scholarships of Rs. 150 each to the two daughters of Moulvi Ghulam Mahomed, 1st Taluqdar of the Mahhulenagar District, to prosecute their studies for the Intermediate Examination. It is highly encouraging, and would be a great impetus to the young ladies to devote more attention to English education, and to diffuse knowledge among their Mahomedan sisters. The two Zenana schools working side by side in the cause of education are doing good work under the fostering care of Mrs. Lancey and a few other ladies interested in the progress of female education in Hyderabad, among them being Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. George Nundy, Mrs. Hydari, Mrs. Khedier Jung, the daughter of Nawab Imadul Mulk Bahadur. Mrs. Pinhey, the wife of the Resident, takes a deep interest in this direction. It is the united efforts of these ladies that has enabled the two schools to work well and show good results. Mysore has shown wonderful progress in the matter of female education and has produced several lady graduates, due to the unstinted efforts of the late and the present Maharajahs. Hyderabad is bound to show equal, if not better results if the community as a whole makes up its mind to educate its sisters and daughters.

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HIGH COURT.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 26TH OF JANUARY, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Further Directions and Cost on Comr.'s Report.

407-12—Malvi H M and R, Bharmal Shripal a firm v Hamirmal Ratanchand, Chitnis M and K.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Ramvalabh Hathukhrai v. Gopiram Harmukhrai and anr Sunderdas & Co. Crawford B & Co.

130-13—Payne and Co, Virbai widow v Kanji Jadowji, Manch. and N.

351-13—Smetham B & Co Keshowrao Raghoji Lote v. Succaram Mulshet Khedekai Mulla and M.

366-13—Mulla and M Sakharam Mulshet Khedekar v. Keshow Raghowji Lote Smetham B & Co.

472-13—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shankerdas & ors. v. Messrs Ramratan Okamal a firm.

426-13—Unwalla P and P Sorabji Limijibhai Nariman v. Cooverji Limjibhai Nariman & ors Dubash and G Edgelow G W & Co.

231-13—Dastur and Co Jamnabai Widow and anr v. Tejpal Narsey and anr Tyabjee D & Co.

490-13—Manecklal and T Kundlik Pandooji Bankar & ors v. Dhondiba Pandooji Banker and ors Smetham B & Co Manecklal and T.

604-13—Madhowji K & C Bai Jivkore Widow v. Dayabhai Premchand Edgelow G W & Co.

609-13—Surajmal & Co Khanderao Ramchandra and anr v. Trikamdas Dalsukhram & ors Daphtary F and D

617-13—Patell and Ez Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin & anr v. Fakerniboo Widow and anr Mirza M and M.

618-13—Wadia G and Co Purkha Doll & Co a firm v. Yacoob Ebrahim Sayani & anr In person Jehangir G & B.

623-13—Unwalla P & P Bertram R Roberts v The Trustees for the Improvt. of the City of Bombay Crawford B Co.

629-13—Little & Co Wasudevji Bhaskaracharya v. Fulchand Motilal Jehangir M & S

639-13—Jehangir M & S Rukhmabai v. Narayen Dhakji Chemburkar In person

556-13—Payne & Co Dharamsey Bhawanji v Memon Mahomed Abdul Karim and anr. Surajmal & Co.

532-13—Captain and V Vassanji Sojpal and anr v. Tricumji Tokersey and anr Sabnis and G Khanderao L & M.

652-13—Dubash & Co Nandlal Khooshalji v Bai Navivahu Widow Madhowji E & C.

342-13—Nadirshaw and D., Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v. Rahim Jusub, Shroff L and D.

1114-13—Daph F & D Yeshwant Anna Kunte v. Amarchand Madhowji Bhemji & Co.

1094-13—Patel & Ez. Abdool Hoosein Mahomedalli & ors. v. Ebrahaim Jafferji Motichand & Co.

842-12—Mulla and Mulla, Syed Abdulla bin Aboobakar v Ahmed Fakrudin and ors, Un. P and P, Patell and Ez.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Consent Decree.

836-13—Rustomji and Co, Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Oosman a firm v Moloobhai Mahommad, Payne and Co.

For Final Decree.

584-06—Payne and Co, Fatmabibi widow v Bawa Miya bin Peer Bara Miya, Mulla and Mulla.

Spits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

575-13—Mulla and Mulla, Lovji Trimbak and anr v Narbadashankar Hurjiwan Joshi, Hiralal and Co, Part Heard, 12-1-14.

74-13—Dikshet & P Yeshwant Vishnoo Nene v. Keshavrao Bhaiji & ors Judah & S.

340-13—Sunderdas & Co Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moldina Haji Cassam Ludah & ors. Bhai K & G.

625-12—Crawford B & Co. Edwin Reid & ors v. Messrs W L Patinge & Co a firm & anr. In Person Wadia G & Co.

186-13—Unwalla P and P, Luxmibai v Tribhowandas Hargovandas and anr., Purmanand and Co, Hiralal and Co.

88-13—Unwalla P and P, Gokuldas Dayaram Master v Jaffer Mahomed Goolam Hoosein and anr, Jehangir M and S.

433-13—Mirza M and M, Oosman Adam Patel v Sarabai widow, Jehangir G and B.

1167-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed Fakroodin v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and ors, Manecklal and Ty., Patell and Ez.

140-13—D J Mantri (for a pauper) Krishnabai widow v. Yeshwant Ragunath Khewoor & ors Manicklal & Ty.

512-12—Jehangir M & S Bayabai widow v. Abdulla Joosab & ors Raghaveya N & Co.

360-13—Pestonji R K & Co Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v. Dadabhoy Harmosji Billimoria M B Chothia Pest R K & Co.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co Sobhagchand Nagindchand v. Chandalal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinsha Nusserwanji Daruwalla & anr.

757-13—Bhai K & G Hirachand Sakaram v. Shavchand Dharmsey & ors Manchersha & N.

809-13—Bick. M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v. Messrs Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons a firm Edgelow G W & Co.

630-13—Hiralal & Co. Nanabhai Tullokchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr Little & Co. Bhaishanker K & G.

637-13—Ardeshir H D & Co. Ebrahimbhoy Kasrimbhoy Nanji v. Noor Mahomed Vazeer Captain & V.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co. Rose Kate Coirea v. Thomas William De' Almeida Daphtary F and D.

759-13—Mirza M and M, Haji Mahomed Azamtulla Inayathulla Khan v Khan Saheb Shaik Ibrahim Hafiz, Captain and v.

99-13—Sm. B and Co, Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v Dwarkabai widow and ors, D J Mantri, Ph. L and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Chamber Matter for Disposal (in Chambers).

M. J. 12-14—Payne and Co, Lucile Donaldson Abbott v Reginald George Abbott, Little and Co.

In re feediam Companies' Act VI of 1882.—Payne and Co, In re Credit Bank of India Ld. v Dossabhai Ardeshir Cama and ors petitioners, Payne and Co for Official Liquidator, To settle List for contravation.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal (in Court).

Long Causes.

814-13.—Rustomji and Co., Dada Aliad v. Khan Saheb Mahomed Ismalil bin Mahomed Abdulla Basji, Crawford B. and Co.

513-12—Wadia G and Co, Javervahu widow v Nanalal Dulabram and ors, Ty. D and Co, Wadia G and Co, Part Heard, 29-7-13.

For Further Directions and Costs on Acting. Asst. Comr.'s Report.

862-11—Ard. H D and Co, Nensey Madhowji and anr v Thucker Valji Eiiji and ors, Bh. K and G, Sh. D and D, Ard. H D and Co, Little and Co.

Reference.

La Reference 4-13—E F Nicholson, In re Government v Simad Rodrigues and ors, In person, Posha and Co.

Long Causes.

297-13—C P D'Cunha, Ramkrishna Harischandra v Esak Esmail, Wadia G and Co.

885-13—D J Mantri, Sadekalli Kikabhoy v Abdulla Datoobhoy Hasum, Ard. H D and Co.

1124-12—Payne & Co. Mahomed Yusuf & Esmail v. Tutamabai widow Matubhai J & M.

932-12—Khanderao H M Hassam Miya v Hajgor Esmail Chotane Khatizabai & ors. Judah & S.

1223-12—D J Mantri Moreshwar Narayen & ors v. Gajanba Narayen & ors Little & Co D J Mantri.

362-13—Dubash & Co. Sanabai widow v. Ally Mahomed Allakhan Vachhang & Co

1300-12—Amin and D (for a pauper), Mogal Hassan Ramjan v Mogal Hassan Hoosein and anr, In person.

S. C. Ct. 499-18890-13—Edgelow G W & Co. Madhowrao Jaisingrao & ors. v. Karsondas Ladha Nadirsha & D.

834-13—Pandia and Co, Rustomji Heerjibhoy Hormusji Shroff v Sorabji Dossabhoy Nadershaw and ors, Wadia G and Co for postponement, Pestonji R K and Co, Parnanand and Co.

849-13—Sarujmal & Co. Javerchand Dalechand v. Dolatram Kundunmal Daph F & D.

889-13—Madhowji K & G Morarji Thackersi & Co. a firm v. Aga Haji Alderman & Sons a firm Mulla & Mulla.

805-13—Surajmal & Co. Kanji Pragh v. Framji Vallibhd & ors. Ard H D & Co. Jehangir G & P Madh K & C Mulji M & M.

910-13—Madhowji K and C, Dhanavahoo widow v Vallabhdas Lakhmidas and ors. Jamsetji R and D, for postponement.

95-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Lakhmibai widow v Arjun Khimji and ors, Ty. D and Co, Madh. K and Ch.

103-13—Madh. K and Ch., R D Sethna v Tyaballi Allibhai and ors, Edg. G W and Co.

250-12—Bick. M R and Co, Gopinath Premsukhdas and ors v Shrikisson Lachmondas and anr, Patell and Ez.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

Jan. 26.

103. Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will be held every Monday and Thursday, at 7 p.m. at Headquarters, Council Road.

104. Bugle Practice.—There will be a Bugle Practice to-day Monday, the 26th instant, at the Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla, at 6 p.m.

105. Machine Gun.—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday, the 27th instant at 7-30 a.m., at Headquarters.
II. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Headquarters on Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

106. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—Members Firing Parts I and II must bring their bayonets. "A" Company, on Tuesday, the 27th and Wednesday, the 28th instant; "D" Company, on Thursday, the 29th instant.

107. Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Training Camp will take place at Santa Cruz from the 31st January to 7th February, 1914.

Conveyance.—On Saturday, the 31st January.—Special accommodation has been arranged for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 5-32 p.m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahalaxmi stations.

Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving at the following timings daily (from 2nd to 6th February):—
From Santa Cruz 9-19 and 9-36 a.m.
From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

Railway Tickets.—Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade and volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

Bedding.—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Clothing.—No clothing of any description will be taken into Camp for issue. All ranks are requested to make up any deficiency before the 29th instant.

Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 30th and open in Camp on the 31st instant.

Programme of Camp work can be obtained from Officers Commanding Cos. or on application at Head-Quarters.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding.

Jan. 26.

32. Duties.—Duties for the Week ending 2nd February, 1914:—
Orderly Officer Lieutenant F. W. Wilson.
Orderly Sergt., No. 1 Company Sergt. A. Swann.
Orderly Sergt., No. 2 Company Sergt. O. N. P. Clyne.

29. Defence Light Manning.—The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7-0 p.m. on Monday the 26th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

33. Parade.—Wednesday, 28th instant; Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at 7-0 p.m. at Head Quarters under Section Commanders.
Dress:—Plain Clothes.

34. Proficiency Class.—It is notified for information that a Proficiency Class will be held in Head Quarters on Thursday, 29th instant at 7-0 p.m.; also all N. C. O.'s desirous of competing in the Annual Skill at Arms Competition should attend these Lectures.

35. Enrolments.—The undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the Strength of the Corps from 17th January, 1914:—
No. 1678, Gunner W. L. Dale "B" Sub-Section, No. 1 Company.

36. Leave.—Bombay Brigade Order No. 18, dated 21st January, 1914, is published for information:—
Lieut.-Colonel the Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor, Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, is granted leave out of India from 24th January, 1914 to 1st November, 1914.

37. Command.—During the absence on leave of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor, the Command of the Corps will devolve on Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

(Sd.) R. O. D. GRAHAM,
Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The total subscriptions towards the Indian South African Fund now amounts to Rs. 3,02,448-3-10.

An enquiry to the Member of Council in charge of Education, Sir Harcourt Butler, elicited the statement that there is no information to give about the Vice-Chancellorship.

Mr. Kanwar Sain Matur, M.A., Principal, Law College, Lahore, has been elected a Trustee of the Sardar Dyal Singh College, Lahore, in place of Mr. Harkishen Lal resigned.

On the 28th they will proceed to Trichinopoly and afterwards go on a tour of inspection on the line. They will be both present on 24th February at the opening of the Indo-Ceylon Railway.

A frontier correspondent reports the rumour that at the Nauroz Darbar at Jellalabad on the 21st March, the Amir will invest the heir-apparent Sardar Invatullah Khan with very large administrative powers.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to establish a higher elementary training school with lower elementary classes at Madras for a period of two years from 1st March 1914.

In connection with the Bengal Nagpur Railway, Mr. Godfrey from leave has returned and relieved Mr. Clarke as Agent. Mr. Clarke reverted to the post of Traffic Manager, relieving Mr. Ismay who proceeds on leave.

Sir Henry Kimber and Mr. Neville Priestley of the Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway, will shortly arrive in Madras and during their stay here, it is understood, they will confer with Sir Harold Stuart regarding railway developments in Southern India.

With regard to the proposed opening of the Indo-Ceylon Railway on the 24th February the Ceylon trains will run on that date to Talaimanar, whence passenger and luggage will cross by steamer to Dhanuskoth the journey being timed to take 62 minutes.

A compliment is being paid to Pundit Jyotish the "Indian Zadkiel," of Calcutta. His home address is Corporation Street, and now a lane hitherto unnamed is to be called after him. The District Committee wavered between "Indian Zadkiel Lane" or Jyotish Lane," but compromised on "Zadkiel Lane."

The members of the Purnea Bar Association have unanimously resolved under the presidency of Mr. Chapman, Counsel, not to appear in the court of Babu Bandav Das Chowdhury, Deputy Magistrate, Purnea, for his alleged improper, rude and insulting behaviour to a senior pleader. The District Magistrate has been moved.

An eye-witness writes to the "Bengalee" describing the capsizing of a passenger boat near Dhubalmat, the island opposite Saugor Island. Immediately (writes the correspondent) three volunteers of the Ramkrishna Mission and some other passengers rushed to its rescue and saved many of its inmates from imminent death. The boat was loaded with passengers from the hold to the deck.

Further dacoities have been committed in Bengal during the past fortnight. At Faridpur one house was looted of Rs. 600 and another of gold ornaments worth Rs. 300. A thousand rupees was taken in a dacoity at Rajshani and there were two cases at Pabna where property valued at Rs. 500 was taken in one instance and Rs. 400 worth secured in the other case.

The Public Works Department ought prior to the unveiling ceremony to put a proper veil over the statue of Lord Kitchener, which has now been hoisted on its pedestal on the Red Road. At present all that has been done is to put a gunny bag over the great soldier's head and another one over the head of his horse, making the statue look very ridiculous, says the "Englishman."

Those in the hold, were washed away before the rescuing party could approach them. Several men and women who were rescued were in a state of collapse and were restored to consciousness by artificial respiration. Then men were boarded in the boats attached to the steamers. It was found that 58 out of 74 were saved, and 16 drowned. The boat contained mostly Bengali and Hindustani pilgrims. The men who perished were mostly Hindustanis.

It appears from the proceedings of the last meeting of the Behar Legislative Council that the system of Advisory Boards is coming to the front as an administrative measure. The Hon'ble Mr. Bishan Prasad moved a resolution condemning the increase in the consumption of liquor and urging the appointments of an advisory committee to help the Government in excise administration. The Hon'ble Mr. Maud in replying observed that Government had decided to extend the system of Advisory Committee to all municipalities.

The question of the effects of deforestation on the water supply engaged the attention of the Government last year, and it appears from the Forest Administration Report of Behar and Orissa that the accounts received from some divisions indicate that the denudation of land has affected the water supply to an appreciable extent. The question, however, is not serious in areas to which protection is afforded by the Forest Department, but that the danger arises mainly in private estates. A scheme for the conservation of forests in certain areas is, therefore, under the consideration of the Local Government.

The precise wording of the recent authorised denial of the rumours about Lord Kitchener and the Indian Viceroyalty seems to have escaped comment, says the "Pall Mall Gazette." The communication denied that Lord Kitchener was to be appointed "in the near future." "With Reuter circulating once a week telegrams about Lord Hardinge's magnificent health, and his wonderful exploits with gun and in the hunting field, a contradiction about Lord Kitchener became inevitable. Lord Hardinge wants to stay his full time in India, if he can. We wish him well, we hope he may be able to do so, but we fear that he will not stand the strain for another couple of years. If he goes, Lord Kitchener's appointment as his successor is now a practical certainty."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

The report of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the half-year to September 30 last, shows that with an expansion of Rs. 16,79,046, or 4.3 per cent., in gross receipts, there was an increase of Rs 31,80,221, or 14.3 per cent., in working expenses, leaving the net earnings some Rs. 15,01,175 smaller than in the corresponding half of 1912. The net revenue balance, after meeting interest charges, &c., amounts to Rs. 13,95,164, which sum is carried forward to the current half-year, when the complete statement for the year will be made up for the determination of surplus profits in accordance with the provisions of the contract. The expansion in gross receipts is made up as Rs. 15,53,282 from passengers and Rs. 42,952 from goods. There was a strike on the system in June which lasted about nine days; and whilst during this period most of the passenger-train service was run as usual the goods traffic, the directors state, suffered severely. In the receipts from ordinary passengers there was an increase of Rs. 12,71,889, the number carried being greater by 1,091,315. The increase was general in all classes, but particularly in third class passengers travelling by ordinary trains due to larger attendance at fairs and marriages. The Pandharpur fair (which owing to prevalence of cholera was not held in 1912) also contributed to the improvement. The principal increases in goods traffic were in wheat, manganese ore, linseed, coal and coke, and raw cotton. There were several heavy decreases, as a result of the larger movement in the corresponding period of 1912 owing to scarcity prevailing in certain districts. The increase in working expenses occurred in all departments, and liberal sums have apparently been devoted to maintenance and renewals. The policy continues to be pursued of spending a considerable amount of capital as well as revenue upon improving the transport facilities in order to avoid congestion at busy times, and the work of quadrupling the line from Bombay to Kalyan and doubling the section between Shegaon and Nagpur is being pushed forward with great energy. Much additional work has also been effected, the report states, towards providing better traffic facilities at many intermediate stations where congestion is mostly felt. Several branch lines and extensions are being constructed, and the question of electrifying some of the suburban sections of the Company's system is now under consideration. The directors note with satisfaction that the traffic over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway still continues to show a steady increase; and they state, had the monsoon rains continued as they had begun, bumper crops should have resulted. There has, however, been a failure of the rains in the last few months, and scarcity in some parts of India is likely to be felt. However, it is not anticipated that the cotton and seed crops in most parts of the country traversed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will be seriously affected, unless the usual winter rain is also deficient in quantity. The price of the Guaranteed stock is now 98 only. The last annual dividend paid by the Company was £1 12s. per cent. for 1912, in addition to the guaranteed interest of £3 per cent. For the nine months to the end of March last the distribution was 16s., in addition to the guaranteed interest.

An interesting paper on "relics of the worship of mud turtles in India and Burma" was contributed to the Indian Science Congress by Dr. Annandale and Mr. Haraprasad Shastri. It was remarked that the practice of keeping living tortoises in shrines as more or less sacred animals is probably one of wide distribution in the East, and is not confined to any particular race or cult. Both land tortoises and the aquatic species are thus honoured in China. In India and Burma the animals kept are usually, if not always, of the family of mud turtle (Tirionychidae). The writers had visited three shrines, one of them Hindu, one Mahomedan and the other Buddhist, in which mud turtles of the genus "Trionyx" live a semi-domesticated state. The shrines referred to are at Puri, Chittagong, and Mandalay.

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TYRANNY OF THE DANCE.

SOME CHANGES IN MUSICAL CONCEPTIONS.

Announcement was made during the mail week of the amalgamation of the Oxford Folk-music Society with the local branch of the English Folk-dance Society, the older and staider institution joining hands with the younger and more spectacular (already famous through the achievements of Fellows and Tutors previously known only as votaries of other Muses). Time will show, says "The Times," whether it is a case of the musical lamb amalgamating with the dancing lion; but, however, this may be, it is a sign of the age. It is only a few years ago that we began to talk about dancing as a Fine Art (with very capital letters); now the full tide of fashion is powerfully setting that way, and many of our musical conceptions are suffering a sea-change into something—something strange, anyhow.

THE INTERACTION OF THE ARTS.

Even if we tentatively admit such a claim for the "poetry of movement," it is as well, at the start of any discussion of the subject, to clear our minds of the notion of the necessary interaction of the arts. To some very great men this idea has been a pure obsession. It comes to us, across an interval of more than 2,000 years, from a race which (literature apart) knew only two arts, sculpture and architecture, in any way that makes a living appeal now. To a Greek the problem was simple enough; and it presented no special complexities even to Monteverde and his classically-minded fellow-revolutionaries, who frankly discarded all the musical polyphony so labouriously built up during the 16th century and started afresh from nearly the beginning of their art. But to Wagner the result was a mere tangle. Incalculably greater as a musician than as anything else, he was always haunted and hampered by non-musical theories, unworkable under modern conditions of specialization. And surely the tangle is unnecessary. In the complex whirl of modern life the artist, like every one else, has to pick and choose for himself; he is not his brother artist's keeper. There is no reason why an ardent musician should not agree with the Chief Secretary for Ireland in emphatically denying that the art of the actor and the actress is worth the price which, as human beings, they have to pay for it; nor need his own art be a whit, the worse if he sympathizes with the antique Roman attitude towards public dancing by persons of mature age and intelligence. It is as a man that he chooses either to accept or to reject such opinions; they are a matter of temperament, and have nothing to do with art as such, one way or another.

THE SUBDUING OF THE DANCE.

If, temperament apart, we feel inclined to deny this, it is probable that we are attaching undue value to purely historical considerations. Historically, instrumental music is no doubt the child of dancing; but forgetfulness and ingratitude have been the rigorous conditions of its growth. Even in the 16th century, when instrumental music first became self-conscious, composers did their best to ignore, as speedily as might be, the origins of their art; they seme so have felt instinctively that the frank dance-tune belonged to the primitive untutored savage in man. When Byrd and Gibbons take such tunes as the texts for their own discourses they transform and intellectualize; the essential charm of melody and rhythm remains, but it has become cultured and civilized, and the mere animal delight in movement for its own sake is kept in the background. So anxious indeed were they to avoid this, that they not infrequently sought refuge in arid ecclesiasticism or equally arid virtuosity; a relapse into bare naturalism was the one thing they would not countenance.

And when, at the beginning of the 17th century, the Church's heavy yoke over serious art was broken once for all, and music was free to spread its secular wings, still the dance was firmly kept in its place; it might be, as occasion served, a means to an end—it was never an end in itself. Allemande, sarabande, gavotte, minuet, and all the rest might be built up into the new complex structure of the suite, and the minuet might survive into the symphony; but the artistic life of one and all depended on the more or less complete repudiation of their birthright. Take a sarabande or bourree of Bach, a minuet or gigue of Mozart, a mazurka or polonaise of Chopin—the dance has perished in the music, and only a conventional name survives. The dance-measures of the Court of Louis XIV. were exalted out of recognition by Couperin, just as those of the Croatian peasantry were by Haydn; whether the dance were aristocratic or democratic in type, music drained its life-blood and then threw it away. No doubt, such composers as the contributors to the English collection of tunes known as "The Dancing Master" and, in later times, the old Viennese waltz writers, produced explicit dance music that has its own abundant charm; but its associations doomed it all to artistic sterility. Dancing was one thing; music, by universal consent, was another and a much higher thing. And now, suddenly, we find ourselves face to face with a reaction.

THE SLAVONIC REACTION.

In his fine and deep book on "Style in Musical Art" Sir Hubert Parry points out the results of the Slavonic invasion—of the contact of the old world and the newer races, less reflective, less self-controlled, less civilized. And Russia has, in the last generation, produced composers of genius who have devoted themselves whole-heartedly to the service of the Imperial Ballet; the most advanced musical technique and the most advanced technique of bodily movement have joined forces—with the latter as the predominant partner. In the past, ballet-dancers did not come at all prominently within the view of the seriously-minded musician; now they are taking their revenge. Not content with their compatriots, they commandeer the dead Schumann and the living Debussy; fine music like that of Stravinsky's *L'Oiseau de Feu* is written round their gestures with so scrupulous a fidelity that when performed as a concert-room suite it is declared to have lost all its savour. Immensely successful as this Russian invasion has proved, it gives every sign of spreading still farther; many voices tell us, practically in so many words, that to give a fillip to sensuous emotions and theatrical spectacles, to set off the triumphs of the dancing-master and the stage-carpenter, is one of music's most vital functions—at any rate, one of the most financially promising. Of course, there are other and finer elements, making more subtle and sensitive appeals; but still, so far as music is concerned, the Russian Ballet stands for something that does not seem to fit in very comfortably with what we have been accustomed to regard as the highest musical ideals. It has called some splendid music to its service, but to what ultimate end? Amid such multitudinous distractions to the eye, the ear has no time adequately to listen.

FOLK-SONG AND FOLK-DANCE.

And the reaction has other sides. Mr. E. J. Dent, in his monograph on Alessandro Scarlatti, uses bitter words about "the recrudescent craze for folksong" in these latter days, associating it with "the assumption of simplicity by courtly persons who had become artificialized and wanted a new sensation" that was a fashionable characteristic of the early 18th century. This is unfair to a movement that has brought so welcome a freshness into many unventilated corners of art; but it is hard to deny an element of truth, especially now that so many of the followers of the movement seem to have grown tired of the relatively quiet appeal of folk-music, and are demanding the sharper sensation of the folk-dance—a legacy from days of unselfconsciousness that have gone beyond recovery. In the earlier stages of the movement the music had to be practically all in all; no one could possibly take any interest in the words. But the appeal of the tunes—often very great tunes indeed—seems to be losing its force; we try to leap off our shadows in the search for a probably never-existent "merrie England" (always artificially spelled); and experts contend about the number of bells we should wear on our fingers and our toes, and about the exact point of the compass to which we should turn in a particular bar of "Jenny pluck pears." For children to do, and for their elders to watch, all this is delightful; but music comes off very second best, and, anyhow, we have little time to attend to it. Some, no doubt, can keep their original faith inviolate; but for only too many people nowadays the folk-music movement means the discovery, not of noble melodies like "Farewell, Nancy" or "The Ship in Distress" or "Brigg Fair," but of some long-forgotten way of twisting our feet.

THE DEMAND FOR ACTION.

Even if the idea of a necessary sympathy between the arts is discarded, we are still often told that real feeling must express itself in action. But, so far as music is concerned, this is a very unmusical way of putting things. We remember Boswell's description of the active effect of music on his nerves, and Johnson's brutally wise answer—"Sir, I should never hear it, if it made me such a fool." We may feel as much as we like that most civilized persons have far too little respect for their bodies; but music, as music, has (except in its most rudimentary manifestations) nothing whatever to do with bodily movement. Are we to re-fashion Bach and Beethoven and Brahms by arranging gestures and steps to the B minor Mass and the Ninth Symphony and the "Schicksalslied"? Some seem indeed to think so; in the Musical Student for January last a very distinguished educational expert expounded his deal of a chairless concert-room furnished with a cork floor, on which the audience would sympathetically dance, whatever the music might be.

The irresponsive and sour-faced pedantry against which all this is directed can well be left to its fate, and certainly we do not want to receive music in a merely passive spirit; but our higher faculties can be active enough while our bodies are still. Art demands life; but all life surely tends towards self-control, towards the ruling of nerve and muscle by mind, towards something of the Stoic and the Puritan; and the higher music is, the less is it visibly (or verbally) expressible. To submit a spiritual art to a bodily tyranny is to deny the past that has made us. Nor need we think differently, even if we accept the friendly criticism of some other races, and acknowledge that we Englishmen are relatively deficient in the power of external expression of any of our ideas; it is likely enough that we are. Our blood flows that way; but perhaps, in the long run, we are none the worse. In this matter, anyhow, it makes no difference.

NO ADMITTANCE.

DEATH PENALTY FOR MISSIONARIES ENTERING AFGHANISTAN.

Christian missionaries are rigidly excluded from Afghanistan, and the penalty for conversion of any of the native population to Christianity is death, says the American Consul Baker, at present on special commercial service in India. He adds that not long ago the present Amir summoned the services of a European specialist for treatment of a dangerous abscess with which he was afflicted. The service rendered was so successful that his Majesty arranged with the Government of India for a permanent European medical specialist at his capital. Unfortunately, however, the first patient died on the operating table, and this caused immediate discontinuance of these services.

It is a matter of common belief among medical authorities in India that this initial misfortune was due to an overdose of chloroform, deliberately administered to the patient by an assistant who wished to destroy the influence of the new Christian practitioner.

FOREGLEAMS OF 1970.

BIRTH OF A NEW SPIRIT.

Mr. H. G. Wells continues his new story, "The World Set Free," in the January "English Review" and we get some new forefancyings of life about the year 1970.

"There was already dawning the light of a new era. The spirit of humanity was escaping, even then it was escaping, from its extreme imprisonment in individuals. Salvation from the bitter intensities of self, which had been a conscious religious end for thousands of years, which men had sought in mortification, in the wilderness, in mediation and by innumerable strange paths, was coming at last with the effect of naturalness into the talk of men, into the books they read, into their unconscious gestures, into their newspapers and daily purposes and everyday acts. The broad horizons, the magic possibilities that the spirit of the seeker had revealed to them were charming them out of those ancient and instinctive preoccupations from which the very threat of hell and torment had failed to drive them.

NO MORE STATESMEN.

"The absurdities of courts and the indignities of representative parliamentary government, coupled with the opening of vast fields of opportunity in other directions, had withdrawn the best intelligences more and more from public affairs. The ostensible governments of the world in the twentieth century were following in the wake of the ostensible religions. They were ceasing to command the services of any but second-rate men. After the middle of the eighteenth century there are no more great ecclesiastics upon the world's memory, after the opening of the twentieth no more statesmen. Everywhere one finds an energetic, ambitious, short-sighted, commonplace type in the seats of authority, blind to the new possibilities and litigiously reliant upon the traditions of the past. . . .

"In the air happy rich people were flying, heedless of the misfortunes about them, and along the road swept the new traffic, light and swift and wonderful. One was rarely out of earshot of its whistles and gongs and siren cries, even in the field-paths or over the open downs. The officials of the labour exchanges were everywhere overworked and infuriated, the casual wards were so crowded that the surplus wanderers slept in ranks under sheds or in the open air, and since giving to wayfarers had been made a punishable offence there was no longer friendship or help for a man from the rare foot passenger or the wayside cottage. . . .

"'I wasn't angry,' said Barnet (a writer of 1970). 'I saw an immense selfishness, a monstrous disregard for anything but pleasure and possession in all those people above us, but I saw how inevitable that was, how certainly if the richest had changed places with the poorest that things would have been the same. What else can happen when men use science and every new thing that science gives and all their available intelligence and energy to manufacture wealth and appliances, and leave government and education to the rusting traditions of hundreds of years ago?'"

The atomic age was evidently not a success for the masses.

THE NEW LONDON.

"London had ceased to be the sombre, smoke-darkened city of the Victorian time. "The insanitary horse and the plebeian bicycle had been banished from the roadway, which was now of a resilient, glass-like surface, spotlessly clean; and the foot passenger was restricted to a narrow vestige of the ancient footpath on either side of the track and forbidden, at the risk of a fine, if he survived, to cross the roadway.

"People descended from their automobiles upon this pavement and went through the lower shops to the lifts and stairs to the new ways for pedestrians, the Rows, that ran along the front of the houses at the level of the first story and, being joined by frequent bridges, gave the newer parts of London a curiously Venetian appearance."

SIMPLIFIED "SPELING."

SIR WILLIAM RAMSEY BLAMES DR. JOHNSON.

In connection with the Conference of Educational Associations now in progress at London University, the "Simplified Speling Societi" held a meeting on Jan. 5.

Professor Gilbert Murray was to have presided, but was unable through indisposition to do so. In a letter he observed that his belief in the need of spelling reform grew yearly stronger.

Sir William Ramsey, who occupied the chair, declared that Engilsh would be the language of the world were its spelling reasonable. (Applause.) The spelling of a language was the greatest bugbear in the way of learning it. What could we do to get rid of this horrible bugbear, which had pursued us for centuries? Other nations had not made a sudden change, but had made changes all along the line. They had altered their spelling as the pronounciation altered.

Unfortunately, that had not been the case in England. He supposed he was right in saying that the English spelling was stereotyped very largely by Johnson's Dictionary. Dr. Johnson was a man of enormous erudition, but his erudition did not run to the length of derivatives, so he adopted a number of spellings which, if he had known, or if he had thought of it, were obviously wrong.

As a start he suggested that it should be possible to publish a list of misspelt words, giving the derivation and the equivalent, and try to get people to use the right spelling for the right words. It would make people used to a change of spelling.

It was positive penal servitude, Sir William added, in dealing with the difficulty of teaching children to spell, to teach a reasonable child the process of learning things by sight which it knew were wrong. If we altered our spelling, and made it reasonable, the chances were more than a hundred to one that English would be adopted as the universal language. (Applause.)

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.
GITANA SOUP.
GRILLED FISH AND GHERKIN.
RUSSIAN KROMESKIS.
MARQUISE TURKEY.
NEAPOLITAN CHEESE CREAMS.
SWEDISH TART.

Soupmeat, As. 4. Fish, As. 8. Turkey, Rs. 5. Oysters, As. 8. Eggs, As. 7. Vegetables, As. 6. Potatoes, As. 2. Odds and Ends, As. 4. Total Rs. 7-7.

GITANA SOUP.

This is more a potage than a soup and for it may be utilised the frames of poultry or game as well as the ordinary meat, to give it a distinctly gamey flavour. The pickings of the bones should be reserved for adding ten minutes before serving, and the soup itself should be made with equal portions of onion, celery, mushrooms and potatoes cut into small cubes and cooked for half an hour in some fat over the fire before putting into the soup. These should be served with the soup as well as the meat shredded; port wine and currant jelly may be added as liked.

GRILLED FISH AND GHERKIN.

For broiling it is always well to soak the fish for an hour or so in seasoned oil from which it wants draining and setting straight on the grill. The sauce should be made of the bones and trimmings thickened with brown roux, flavoured with a little chilli vinegar, and quite a good deal of finely minced pickled gherkin added, with a drop or two of onion juice or a saltspoonful of onion grated. It may be richened with the yolk of an egg but it is not necessary.

RUSSIAN KROMESKIS.

The batter for frying these should be made with only a little milk and the rest olive oil. Whatever the meat to be used, it should be made into a forcemeat preparation well flavoured, a portion rolled in a thin slice of bacon, dipped into the batter and fried a pale brown and quite crisp. Set them on a sieve in front of the fire to drain dry before serving.

MARQUISE TURKEY.

Here again the liver and giblets should be used to make a savoury forcemeat mixed with breadcrumbs and two or three dozen oysters. Stuff the turkey with this and set it with a little stock to steam in one closed dekchie in another half full of boiling water. Serve it with a good white sauce made from the stock of the giblets, with chopped oysters added at the very last.

NEAPOLITAN CHEESE CREAMS.

Make three portions of savoury creams, one flavoured with anchovy and coloured red; one from pureed peas and coloured green; and one from cheese and left white. Lay them in even thicknesses one above the other, cut them into portions like neapolitan ices; set them on ice and serve in little paper cases.

SWEDISH TART.

Stew some dried or fresh apples in a jar in the oven with half an orange peel the juice of five or six oranges, a tablespoonful of butter, sugar, and rum. When it is soft enough to rub through a sieve do so, and add to it the yolks of two eggs; pour it into a buttered open tart tin which has been garnished round the edge with pastry. Sprinkle it very thickly with chopped fried almonds, and cover it with meringue made from the egg whites and sugar flavoured with a little strained orange marmalade. Set it in the oven after dusting thickly with castor sugar till it turns a pale brown.

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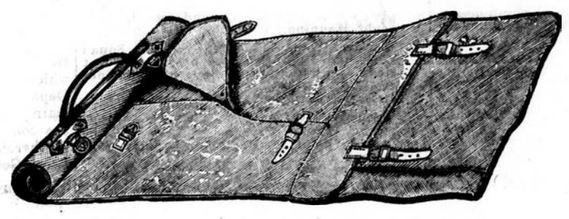

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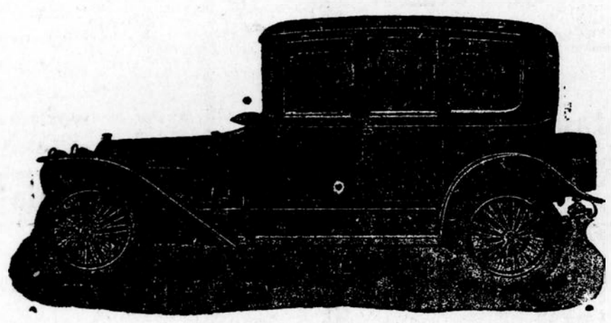

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